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Will H. Tracy Sr

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

1909

JOS. A. SCHINDLER & CO.,

Seedsmen AND Florists,

827 DECATUR STREET,
Opposite FRENCH MEAT MARKET.
Warehouse 506-512 DUMAINE STREET.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Phone, Hemlock 786.

THE MULLER PRINTERY
610 BIENVILLE ST., N. O.

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INTRODUCTION.

It is with mingled feelings of pride and gratitude we send forth to our many friends and customers our Annual Catalogue and Garden Manual for 1909. It is perhaps unnecessary to say, it has been compiled and published at much cost, and is intended to intelligently assist those interested in the propagation of seeds. The information herein contained is both *reliable* and *accurate,* the result of knowledge acquired from innumerable sources, constant experiment and close observation. We might also add it is especially prepared with a view to meet the needs and conditions of our Southern States. Our long experience has made us an *authority* on what seeds are best suited to our peculiar soils and climate.

We desire to assure our patrons, in the future, as in the past, it will be our highest aim to deserve their *confidence* and *esteem.*

In making our annual contracts with the growers, *"Pure and Sure"* seeds at any price has been our slogan, and in consequence we are better prepared than ever before to furnish you with the *choicest* and *best* seeds *obtainable.*

We feel that our interests and those of the planter and gardener are *identical,* and we shall spare neither time, money nor toil to assist them in reaping rich harvests when supplied with *Schindler's "True to Name"* Seeds.

Our prices, by comparison, will be found as interesting to prospective purchasers as those of any other seed house in America.

To our old customers we have little to say besides thanking them for their generous patronage; honest dealing, full measure, fair prices and prompt attention have made them *our friends for life,* but to those who have never tried our seeds we simply ask for a share of your business, in the nature of a *trial order,* as we are convinced after using them once we shall add your names to our long list of permanent customers.

We are especially prepared to fill all orders from the *smallest* packet to seed by the *car load.*

Since the issue of our last catalogue we have had a new warehouse built and in many other respects *increased* our *facilities* for handling our ever *increasing business.*

Thanking our friends for past favors, we solicit their business in the future. We assure them in advance of our personal attention to their wants.

Most respectfully,

JOS. A. SCHINDLER & CO.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the mild winters in the South, hot beds are not used as much as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, excepting Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do not have hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes may be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes 3½x5 feet. The manure should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put on another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds.

Table Showing the Quantity of Seed Usually Sown upon an Acre.

	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz, to 500 plants	½ lb.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants	5 lbs.
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	1¼ “
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills	½ “
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	6 “
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz.
Broom Corn	10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz.
Buckwheat	½ bu.
*Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	2½ lbs.
*Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz.
*Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants	4 “
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 lbs.
“ Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil	8 “
“ Medium	10 “
*Collards, 1 oz. to 2500 plants	6 oz.
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 50 hills	8 qts.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills	1¼ lbs
Egg Plant, 1 oz to 2000 plants	3 oz.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	½ bu.
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills	2½ lbs.
Grass, Blue Kentucky	2 bu.
“ Blue English	1 “
“ Hungarian and German Millet	½ “
“ Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 “

	Quantity per acre.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill	
Hemp	½ bu.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	4 oz.
Kohl-Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	1½ lbs.
Leek, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	4 “
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	3 “
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1¾ “
Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills	1½ “
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 “
Oats	2½ bu.
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	4 “
Onion Seed, for Sets	30 lbs
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill	8 bus
Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	5 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	8 “
Peas, garden, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	1½ bu.
Peas, field	2½ “
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1500 plants	4 oz.
Potatoes	10 bu.
Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills	4 qts.
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs
Rye	1½ bu.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	10 “
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 40 feet of drill	2 “
Squash, summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills	2 “
“ winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills	3 “
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	3 “
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	3 “
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet	1½ lbs.
Vetches	2 bu.

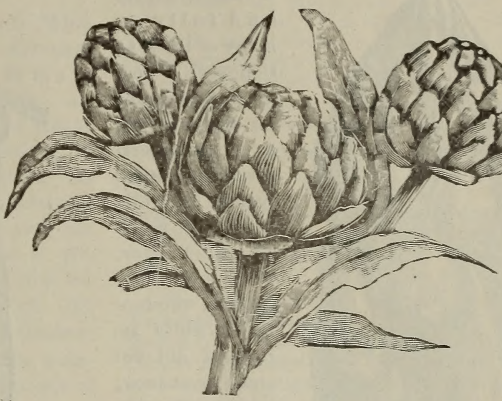
* The above calculations are made for sowing in the spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give same amount of plants.

U. S. Standard Weight of Seed.

Alfalfa Clover	per bushel	60	lbs
Alsike Clover	“	60	“
Barley	“	48	“
Beans	“	60	“
Broom Corn	“	46	“
Buckwheat	“	48	“
Canary Seed	“	60	“
Castor Beans	“	46	“
Clover Seed, Red	“	60	“
“ White	“	60	“
“ Crimson	“	60	“
“ Japan	“	25	“
“ Burr, measured	“	8	“
Corn, shelled, Adams	“	50	“
“ Sugar	“	40	“
“ Field	“	56	“
Corn on ear	“	70	“
Flax Seed	“	56	“
Grass Seed, English Rye	“	20	“
“ Italian Rye	“	20	“
“ Meadow Fescue	“	15	“
“ Orchard	“	14	“
“ Kentucky Blue	“	14	“
“ Timothy	“	45	“
“ Hungarian	“	48	“

Grass Seed, Johnson	per bushel	25	lbs
“ Meadow Oat	“	14	“
“ Rescue	“	14	“
Hemp Seed	“	44	“
Irish Potatoes, heaped measure	“	60	“
Millet, German and Italian	“	50	“
Mustard	“	58	“
Oats	“	32	“
Osage Orange	“	33	“
Onions	“	54	“
Onion Sets	“	32	“
Peas, Cow	“	60	“
“ English, smooth seed	“	60	“
“ “ wrinkled	“	56	“
Rape Seed	“	50	“
Rye	“	56	“
Radish Seed	“	50	“
Sweet Potatoes	“	56	“
Sorghum	“	50	“
Sun Flower, Russian	“	24	“
Teosinte	“	50	“
Turnip	“	58	“
Vetch	“	60	“
Wheat		60	“

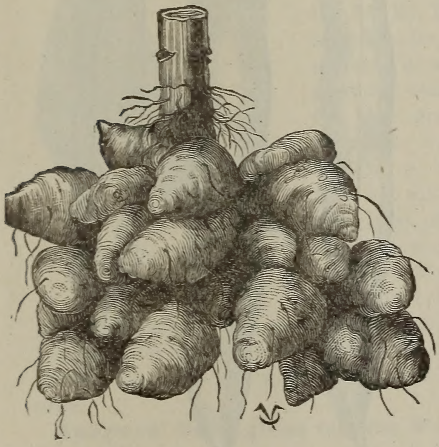
ARTICHOKE.



Large Green Globe Artichoke.

Large Green Globe — The only and best variety grown for the home market, and the best for shipping. The most successful plan in growing this vegetable is to set out the suckers or plants taken from the old stock in the fall and early winter and plant them about 4 feet apart each way. They can also be grown from seed; which should be sown during October and November, and in early spring. Of late this crop has been a profitable one to the truck-farmer for the market, as there is a large demand for them.

Jerusalem or Ground Artichoke.



Jerusalem, or Ground Artichoke.

This kind is only grown from the tubers and is invaluable for feeding hogs on account of their fattening properties. They are the best hog-food known; a preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. They are well adapted to any soil where corn and potatoes can be grown. One acre planted in Jerusalem Artichoke roots will keep about 25 or 30 hogs in fine condition; if turned into the field from October to April and letting them root for the tubers. Three bushels of tubers are sufficient to plant one acre; cut to two eyes, same as potatoes. Plant from January to April, in furrows about eighteen inches apart and cover with a plow. When they are well up, plow them as you would corn. They are also fine for culinary purposes and therefore are in large demand on our market. They are used in making salad and cooked with meats; which is considered a relish by the French and Creole population in our State.

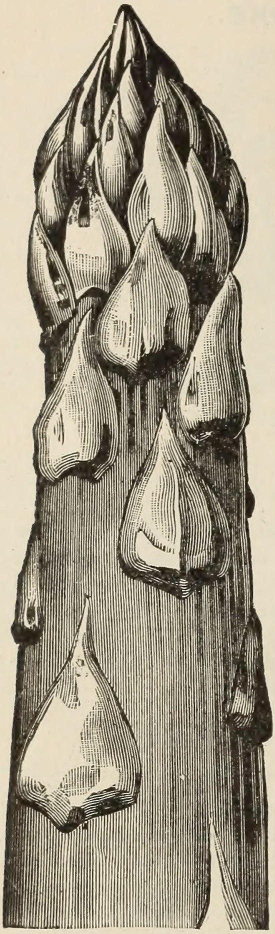
ASPARAGUS.

Culture.

Sow one ounce for sixty feet of drill. Sow in March or April in rows one foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to a depth of two feet. Set the plants (in rows) from three to four feet apart, and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, and covering from six to eight inches. On the approach of winter, cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year,—not until we have had a frost. If cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots which will weaken them.

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Columbia Mammoth White — A new and entirely distinct variety, that produces shoots that are white, and remain white as long as fit for use. In addition to this advantage it is more robust and vigorous in



ColumbiaMam.White Asparagus

habit, and throws up larger shoots and fully as many of them as Conover's Colossal and requires no earthing up, as in the green sorts, in order to furnish the white shoots so much sought after. This grand result in producing a white asparagus did not come by chance, but was the outcome of years of patient work and careful selection by the originator

Conover's Colossal.—The standard variety: of large size, tender and of excellent quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOT

Columbia Mammoth White—2-year-old roots.

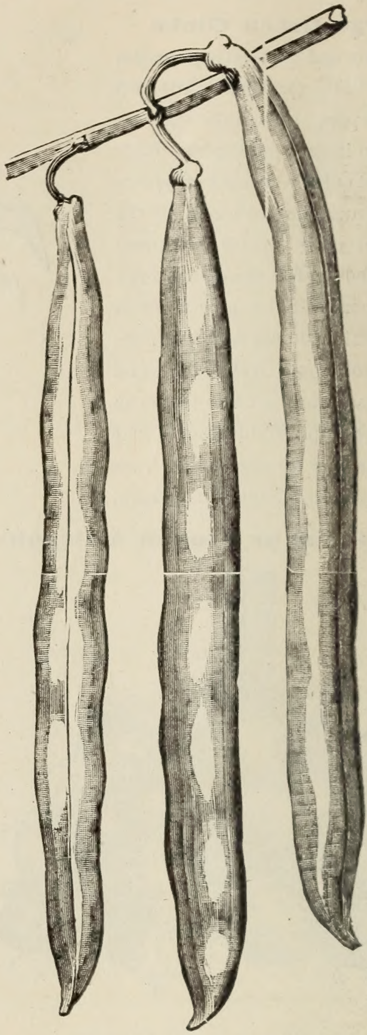
Conover's Colossal—2-year-old roots. Prices on any variety of 2-year-old roots; per 100, 75c.; per 1000, $5.00.

BUSH BEANS.

GREEN POD VARIETIES.

Culture.

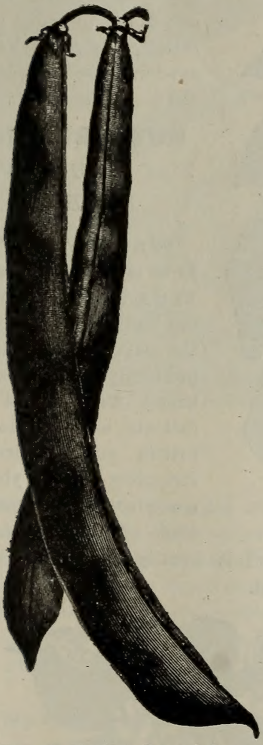
Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July, will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly till killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.



Best of All Bean.

Best of All—The hardy, vigorous vine produces an abundance of very straight handsome round pods which, when fit for use as snaps, are very brittle and of a peculiar, deep green color. As the pods mature they become lighter in color and splashed with bright red.

Early Mohawk—This sort is so much hardier than the others that it can be planted earlier, and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves; blossoms large, purple; pods long, straight, coarse, with long, tapering points; beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown.



French Market Round Green Pod Bush Bean.

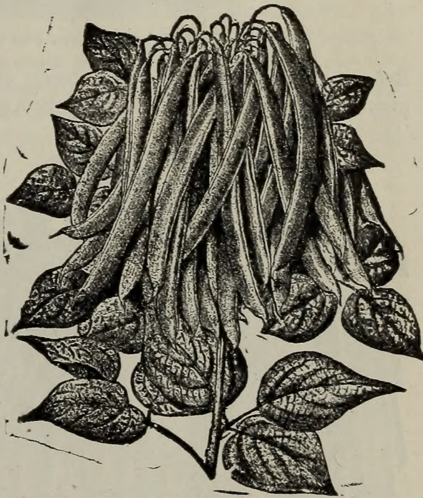
French Market Green Pod Bush Beans — Although of recent introduction, it has proven all that was claimed for it and has become the most popular variety with the Market Gardeners in this vicinity. It is one of the finest round pod bush beans ever introduced. It is as early as the Ex. Ey. Refugee; but far superior to it; as it produces beautiful, long, green, round and straight pods. Does not wilt as quickly as other varieties and is therefore well adapted for shipping and market. We predict that when this bean is better known, it will become the leading sort for the market and the shipper's favorite.

Burpees' Stringless Green Pod—This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in thirty to thirty-one days from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are absolutely stringless—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. — This variety is of recent introduction and has become quite famous in the bean-growing sections of the country. The pods are large, round and tender, very productive, and when young entirely stringless. It is much earlier than the Valentine and therefore is one of the earliest and most profitable bean for the market gardener. We predict it will become the leading bush bean for our market when better known. It is superior to Black Valentine.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—Vines large, vigorous, branching, productive, with large leaves and lilac blossoms; pods long, straight, narrow, handsome, and when young, of good quality; beans long, kidney-shaped, yellowish-drab, with darker marks about the eye.

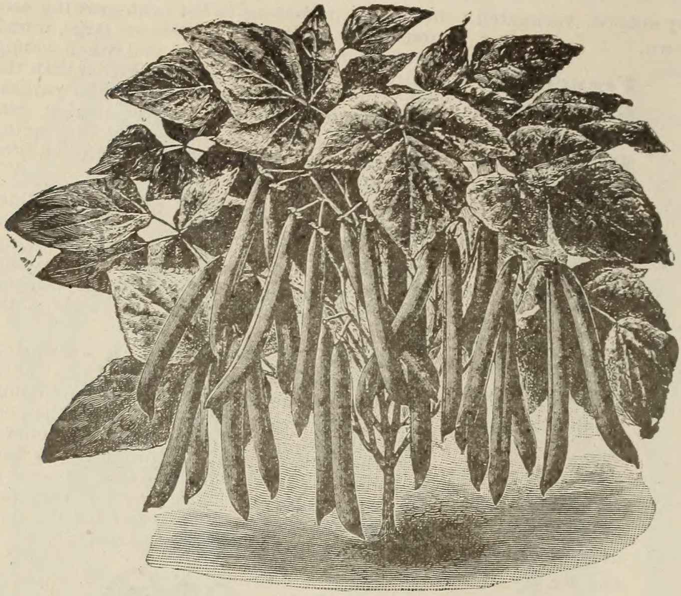
Extra Early Black - Seeded Valentine Beans. An Extra Early Round Green Pod Beans of recent introduction. It is as early as the Red Valentine, but the pods are somewhat longer and straight, not curved like that variety and very prolific. We have had this bean tried the past season by some of our leading Market Gardeners and they pronounced it one of the best beans for the shipper, as well as for the home market.



Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the older green-podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium sized, long, irregular, pink, marbled with red. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in tenderness and high quality of pod. It is as early as the earliest.

Extra Early Refugee — This is a great improvement on the old and well known



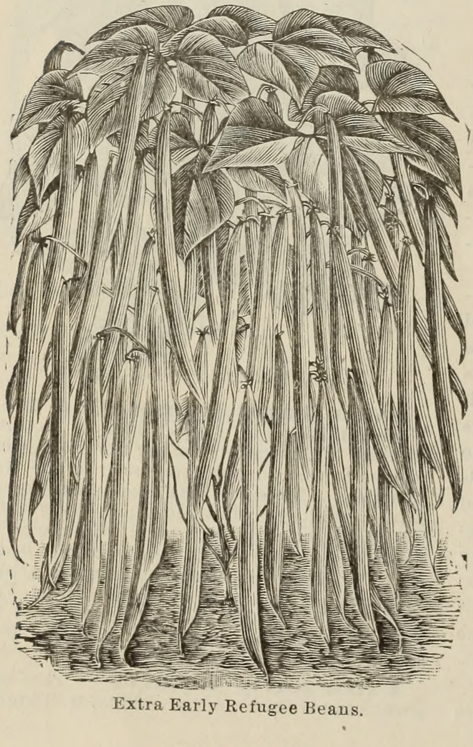
Stringless Green Pod Beans.

Refugee, as it is much earlier, being fit to pick nearly as early as six weeks. It is more dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid, tender, and of the most excellent quality. Very good shipper and splendid for our market.

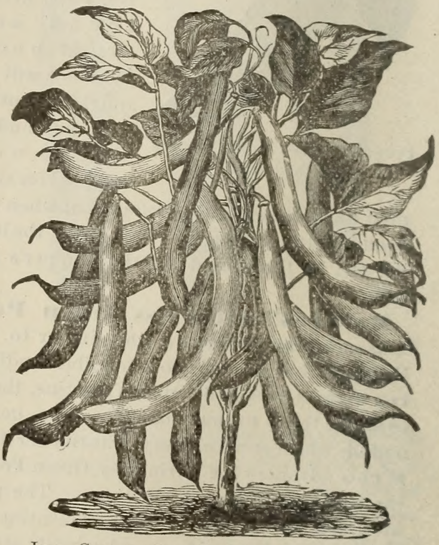
BUSH BEANS.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax Bean—One of the leading varieties for the market. Hardy and productive, pods long, broad, flat, and of a delicate waxy yellow, brittle and entirely stringless. The yield considerably exceeds that of the common Golden Wax, and is equally as early. Very fine for shipping.



Extra Early Refugee Beans.



Imp. German Prolific Black Wax Beans.

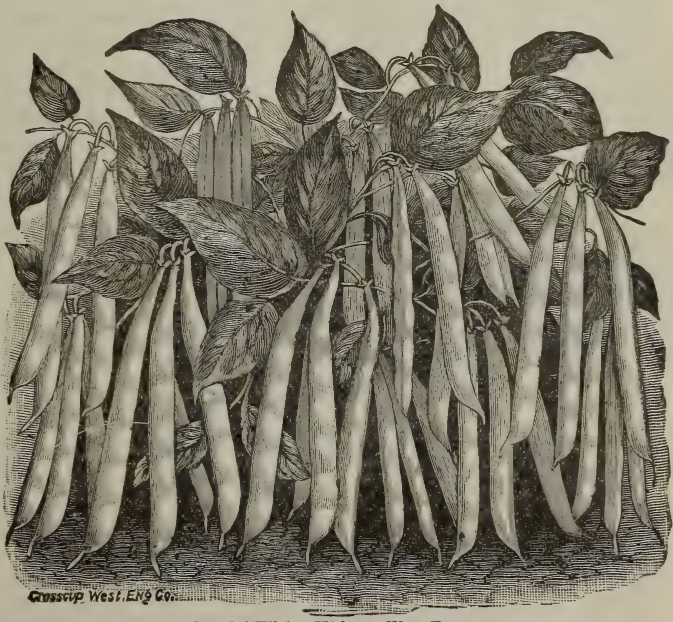
German OR **Prolific Black Wax**—The old standard Black Wax bush bean. It is so good that it is worthy of special notice. The pods are round, brittle, of handsome golden yellow color, and of buttery flavor when cooked. Do not forget the old meritorious kind when looking over the list, and include this in your orders.

Beware of Tomato Seeds obtained from Canneries.

Schindler's Round Podded Kidney Wax Beans.

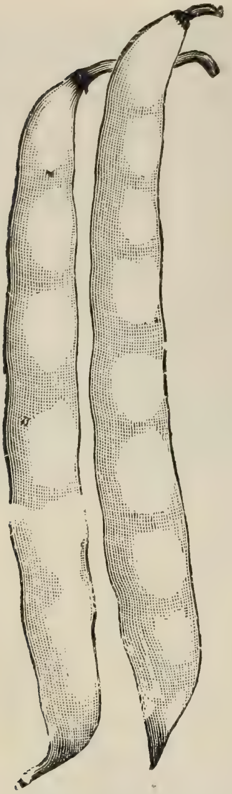
Schindler's Round Podded Kidney Wax Beans–This is one of the Best Wax Beans yet introduced for either the home or market garden. Market gardeners will appreciate the importance to them of this new bean because of its **round pod.** It is equal to Wardwell's Kidney Wax in size of pod and productiveness, has a beautiful waxy golden colored round meaty pod; is early and the pod is straight, **not curved** like so many of the other round podded wax beans. Round podded beans have superior quality and retain their freshness longer than the flat podded kinds.

Davis Kidney Wax–This is the most hardy and productive bush wax-podded bean in cultivation. All of the pods are very long white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young, the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. One of the best for shipping and of the greatest value for either the market or home garden.


Crosscup West. Eng Co.

Davis' White Kidney Wax Bean.

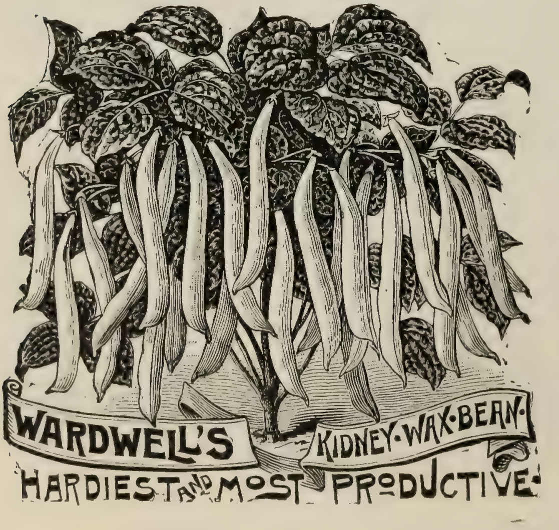
Convince yourself by trying Schindler's Seeds.



Grenell's Rust-Proof Golden Wax Beans.

Grenell's Rust-proof Golden Wax—Vine is a little more upright than the Golden Wax, and the waxy-white pods are more nearly straight and proportionately broader than those of that fine variety. A very popular sort with gardeners.

Violet Flageolet Wax-Known also as "Perfection Wax." Plant very large, with large, light green leaves. Pods very long and large, being longer than those of the Scarlet Flageolet Wax. When well grown it is one of the most showy of wax beans. The pods are a little later in coming into use than the Scarlet Flageolet. It is well adapted to the south.



Detroit Wax—The very hardy, productive, erect growing plants bear their pods near the center of the vine, but occasionally throw a stem above the leaves. Leaves large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; proportionately broader than the Golden Wax. They are frequently greenish-yellow when young, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color, and of good quality. We think this variety the least likely to rust of any, and the fact that seedsmen sometimes offer it under other names as absolutely rust-proof is evidence that they have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. When picked at the same time as Golden Wax and other varieties, it keeps bright and crisp long after the others are wilted and unsalable, making it one of the best for shipping long distances.

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

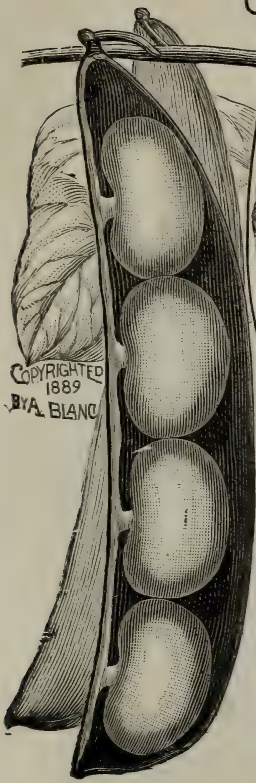
Burpee's—The only bush form of the true, luscious, large Lima. It is pronounced by all good judges as unquestionably the real Bush Lima. The bush grows eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect. It is an immense yielder, the pods being filled with very large beans. Does not do as well here as the Henderson's Bush Lima.

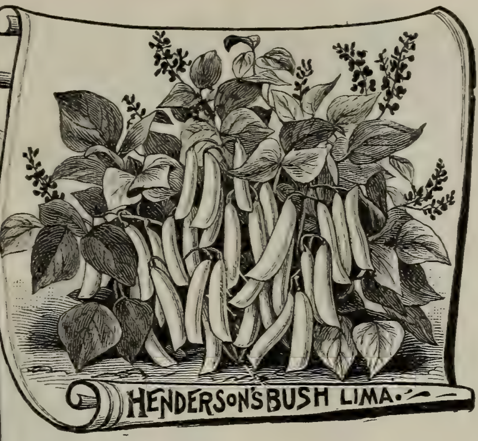
Henderson's—This bush Butter Bean is similar to the small Sieva pole bean. It is the original bush form of the pole beans.—It is the most productive of any, and on the whole is a vegetable of great merit. Is extensively grown here for our home market and is quite an acquisition where *poles* are scarce.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Culture.

Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in spring. Strong poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart, and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other Pole or Snap Beans can be planted flat, and not more than three to four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not

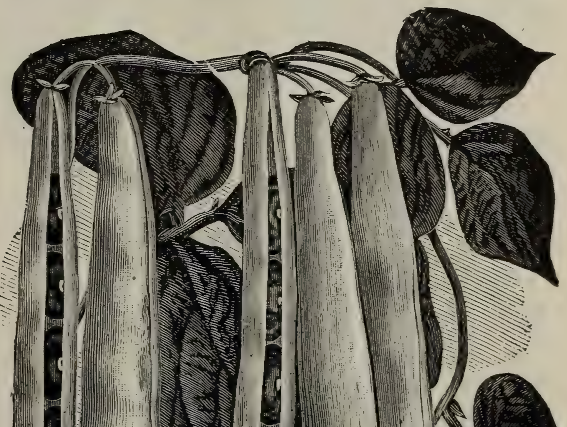



HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.

cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back.

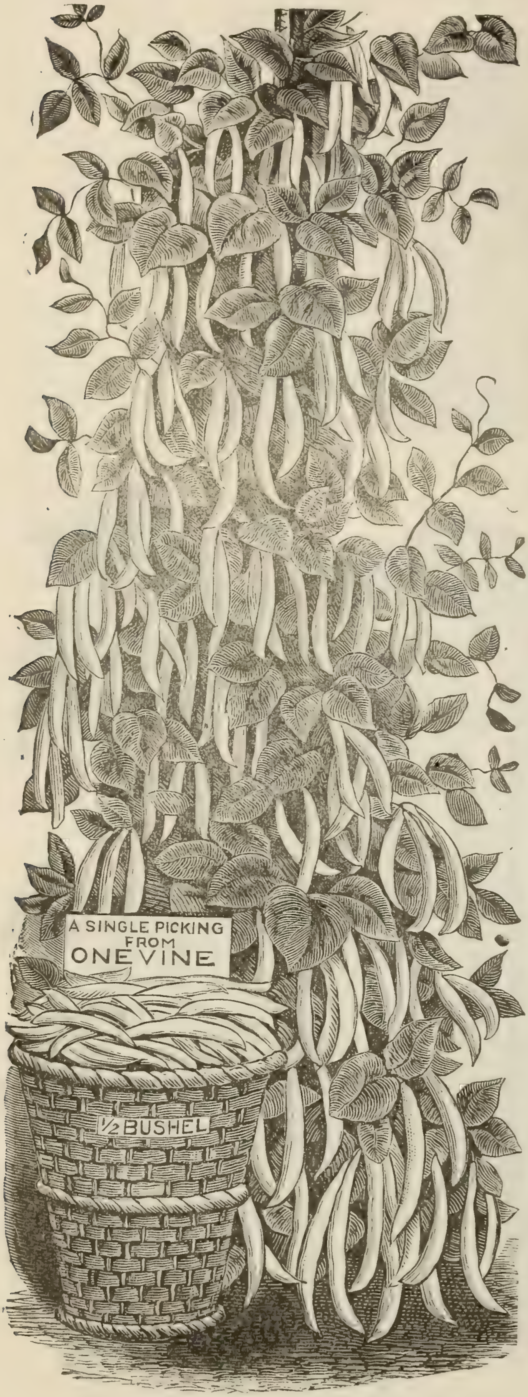
Southern Prolific — A very prolific sort and popular in the South for snaps. Vines vigorous, with large, thin, smooth leaves; blossoms white; pods produced in clusters, green, cylindrical, or thicker than broad, long, fleshy, crisp; beans small, oval, dun-colored, and somewhat variable in shade.

Lazy Wife—The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length; they are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains 6 to 8 round, white Beans, and make excellent Winter shell beans They are late to mature, but are valu-

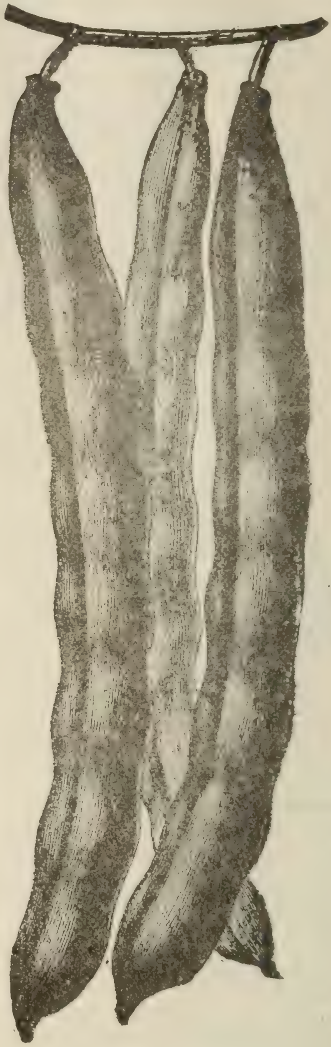


Violet Flageolet Wax Bush Beans.

able to extend the season. This is an excellent Bean and is sure to give satisfaction.


A SINGLE PICKING FROM ONE VINE
½ BUSHEL

Southern Prolific Pole Bean.

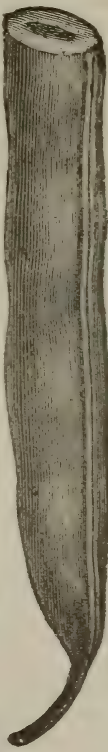


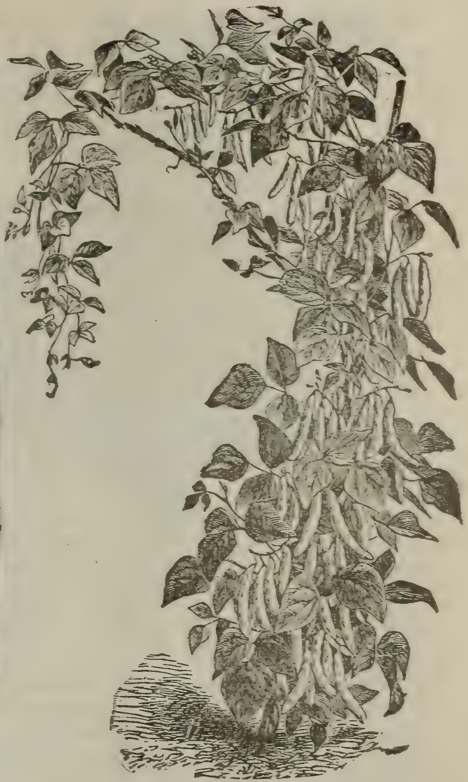
White Creaseback Pole Bean.

White Creaseback—This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods at the same time. Vines small to medium, but vigorous, and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length, round, with crease in back, silvery green, of the best quality as snaps, and stand shipping better than most sorts.

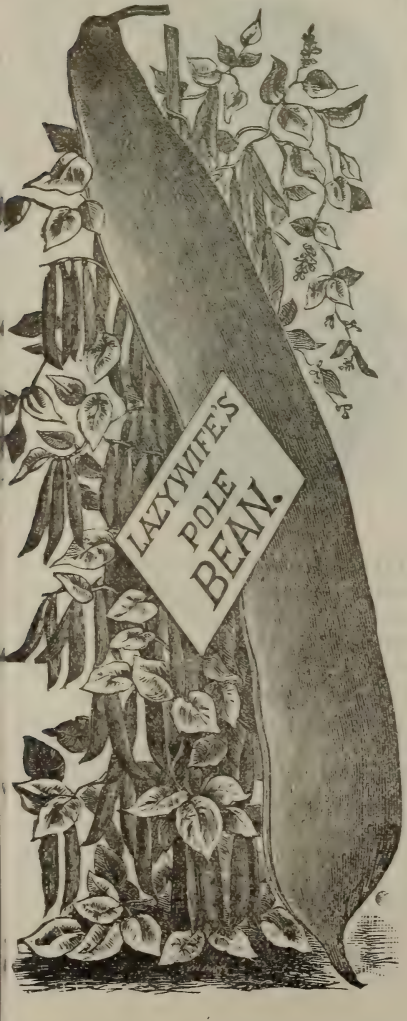
Dutch Case Knife—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill Bean. Leaves large, crumpled; blossoms white; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming very creamy-white; beans broad, kidney-shaped, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—Vine vigorous, climbing well and very Prolific, bearing its pods in large clusters, blossoms white, pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp. Dry beans long oval and dun-colored. Splendid for family use.





Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder Beans.



Burger's Green-Pod Stringless. This is earlier and better than "Old Homestead" or Kentucky Wonder; it is more productive and a continuous bearer. The rich dark-green pods grow in clusters; they are six to eight inches in length. so mealy and so deeply "saddle-backed" that the width is greater than the thickness from back to front. These pods are tender, brittle, solidly fleshy and entirely stringless. The dry beans are half an inch long and of the purest pearly whireness and are of a great advantage; as any surplus can be ripened for winter shell beans.

POLE WAX BEANS.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—A well known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish-white; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods; these are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached and much curved; color bright golden yellow. Of the very best quality, and staying in condition for use a long time. The beans are also excellent shelled green. We recommend this variety as furnishing the largest and handsomest pods of any other sort.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

Small White Lima, Carolina or **Sieva**—Vines vigorous, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves and small, yellowish-white blossoms; pods short, curved, thin, flat; beans white, small, kidney-shaped.

Large White Lima—Too late for the extreme north, and is being supplanted by Seibert's Early Lima Bean, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; blossoms small, white; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; beans large, ovoid, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat.

Seibert's Early Lima Bean—One of the finest large Limas ever introduced. The vine is so productive that, although the pods rarely contain more than four beans, the yield is enormous, and is produced from the very first to the last of the season. The green-shelled beans are of immense size, and are tender and succulent.

In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety is far in advance of all other sorts.

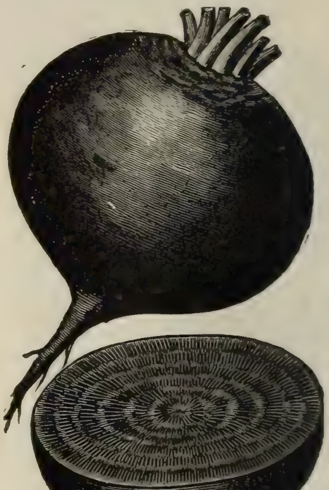
It is recognized as the best of all the Limas for either the garden or market. Give it a trial.

BEET.

Culture.

The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about one inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seeds over night and roll in wood-ashes or plaster before sowing. They can also be sown broad-cast and thinned out when about 4 to 5 inches high.

Crosby's Egyptian—SELECTED STOCK. The earliest Beet in the market. A selection from that standard market Beet, Early Egyptian, which retains the earliness of the parent stock and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is the deepest red, almost black in color, and is of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small beets for early market, as it is in presentable shape quicker than any of the others. It is a very rapid grower.



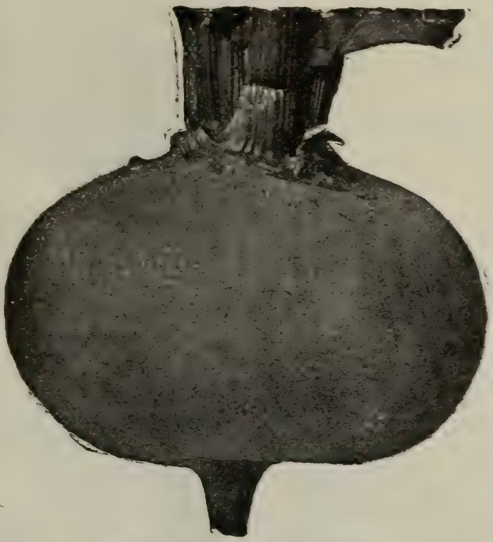
Eclipse Beet.

Early Eclipse—Tops small, dark purplish-green shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

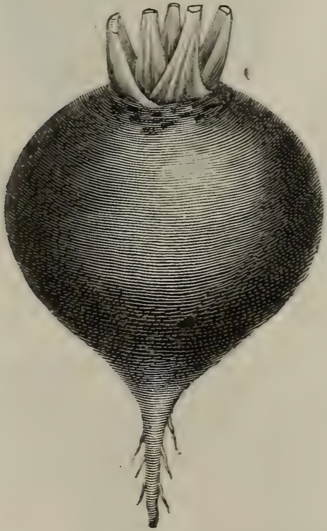
Improved Early Egyptian—The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stems and veins dark red; leaf dark green, dotted with red; roots very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath with very small tap roots; flesh dark red zoned with lighter shade, hard, crisp and tender when young, but becoming woody with age. Our seed is a special selection of the darkest, earliest and most perfect roots with small tops.

Schindler's Crescent City—This is one of the finest strains of Extra Early beets ever introduced and has become the market gardeners favorite for the home market, as well as for shipping. The color is dark red and it is of fine quality, not stringy and much sweeter than most other kinds. Leaf dark green, mottled with red and deep red ribs; has only one small tap root and no side shoots. Recommend them highly and are worthy of a trial.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand beet for bunching for market; tops exceptionally small and upright; roots are perfect turnip shape with small tap roots. Color of skin dark blood red. Quality is of the very best, sweet, tender and lasting. One of the best for the market gardener and the home garden.



Schindler's Crescent City Beet.



Edmand's Early Blood Turnip Beet.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—The roots are of good form, round, with only one single small tap root; the flesh is of a deep blood red color; and very sweet and tender. They can be planted very closely, as they do not grow large and coarse, and have a very small top. It is one of the best for the market gardener and for table use.

Improved Early Blood Turnip—An extra selected stock of blood turnip, having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use.

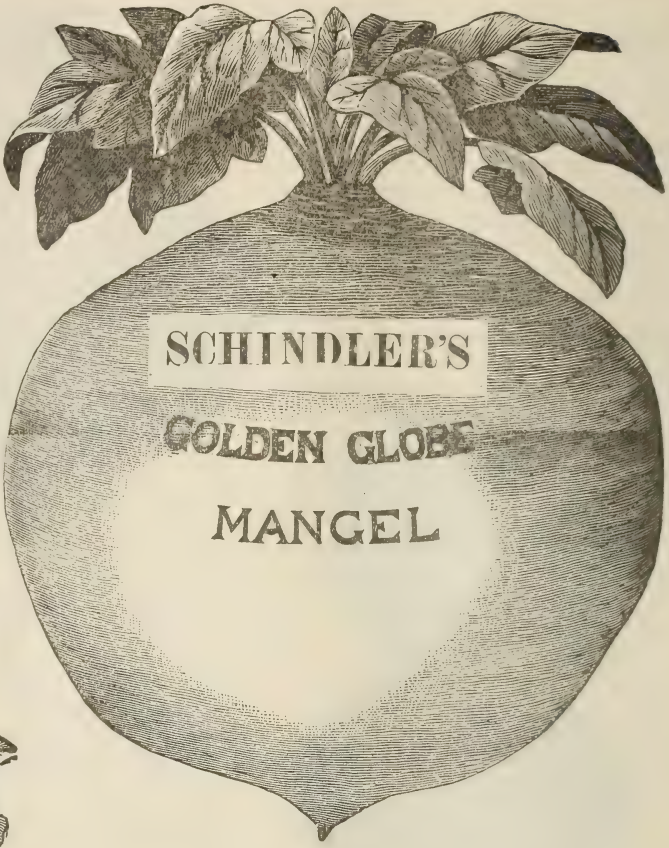
Silver Beet or Swiss Chard—This variety is cultivated for its large succulent leaves, which are used for the same purposes as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel—This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all Mangels. The roots grow from one half to two thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by six inches in diameter. Dark richly colored foliage; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose pink.

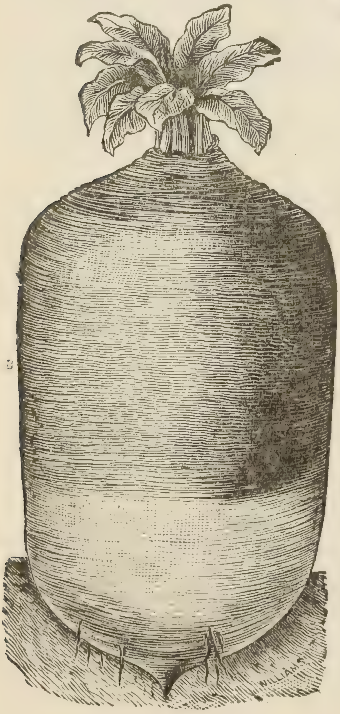
Golden Tankard Mangel—A smooth and uniform variety, the roots being of large diameter tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap root. It grows largely above the soil and is easily harvested. The roots are very solid and the flesh a rich deep yellow; it yields an enormous bulk on good lands.

Give our Seeds a trial and be convinced that what we say are facts.



Golden Globe Mangel—This variety has exceedingly small tops and few leaves; uniformly globe shaped, having a very small tap and few side roots. Color of skin deep orange yellow; flesh white and of excellent quality. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, making them admirably adapted to shallow ground and easy to harvest.

French White Sugar, Red Top—This is the sort most largely grown for stock feeding in Europe, where the superior feeding value of the sugar beéts over the coarse Mangel Wurzel is generally recognized. This sort is so rich in sugar that it is sometimes grown for sugar factories. We do not recommend it for this purpose. but do as a most profitable crop for feeding stock. The numerous green leaves are quite erect and the elongated, egg-shaped root is tinged with red at the top. It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre.

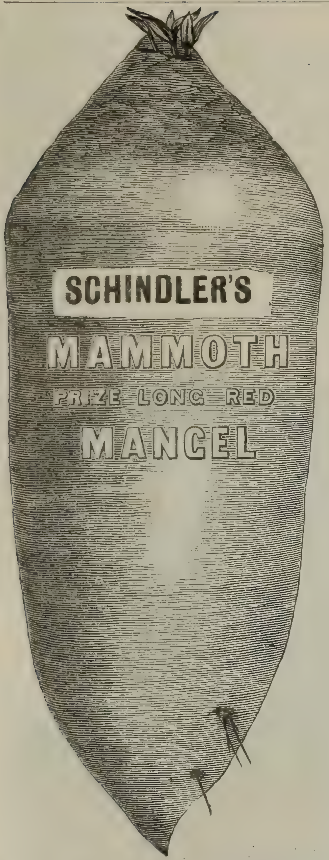


Golden Tankard Mangel.

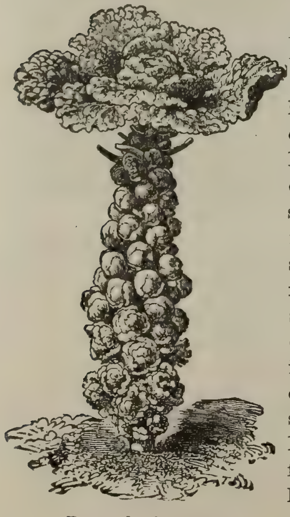
BROCCOLI.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same as that given for cauliflower. (See page 22.)

Early Large White French—The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort.



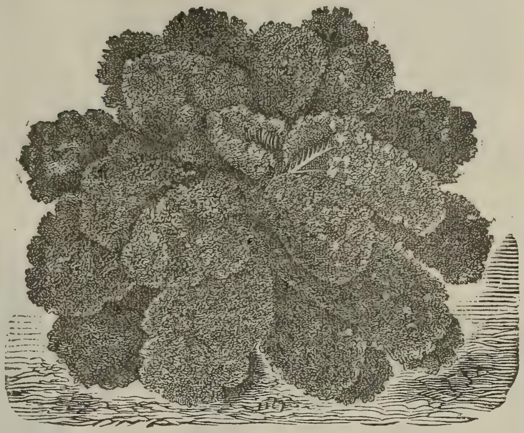
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



Brussels Sprouts.

Improved Half Dwarf—The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. We offer a carefully grown strain, very hardy, and giving compact round sprouts of large size and good quality.

BORECOLE OR CURLED KALE.



Dwarf Curled or Scotch Kale.

Dwarf Curled Kale — A vegetable highly esteemed in the northern part of Europe, but very little cultivated in this country. It requires frost to make it good for the table. Treated the same as cabbage.

CABBAGE.

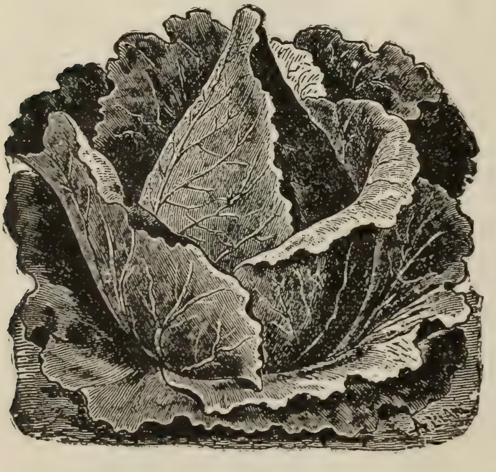
For several years Cabbage Seed has been a leading specialty with us. Our Cabbage Seeds are all grown from approved stock seed. There is none more reliable, none that can be more implicitly depended upon to give planters uniformly satisfactory results.

Culture.

The requisites for complete success are: First, good seed; this plant is largely dependent upon the best seeds for its success; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained from poor stock. Second, rich, well prepared ground. Third, frequent and a thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. It should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is sown here almost every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. The Superior Flat Dutch and Stein's Flat Dutch are the two best varieties. For a succession, seed can be sown till November. The main crop for Spring should be sown beginning of October to end of November. The raising of Cabbage for Spring has become quite an item of late years. Stein's Early Flat Dutch, Superior Flat Dutch, Brunswick, Crescent City and Succession should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer—the latter kind not till November, but in frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one of the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give, to raise Cabbage plants during the months of July and August. The most successful gardeners in raising cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact the seed bed is never allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this, of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but on the contrary, the plants thrive well, and so treated, will be less liable to be attacked by cabbage flies, as they are too often disturbed during the day. Hammond's Slug Shot and Tobacco dust scattered between the plants and in the walks between the beds is a preventive against the fly and worms.

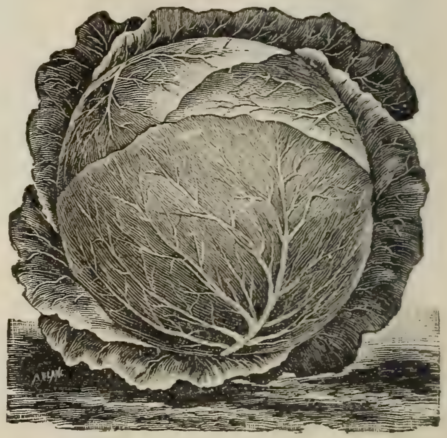
FIRST EARLY CABBAGES.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest and hardest heading of extra early cabbages. Best for home garden for extra early crop. Our Stock is grown and selected with the greatest care, and there is none better, and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for Early Spring planting.



·Charleston or Large Wakefield Cabbage.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield—A strain of Wakefield in which the plant is larger, and a little later, the head larger and not so pointed. On account of the fine, solid heads of this variety it is deservedly very popular with market gardeners and shippers to follow the Jersey Wakefield, which is only a few days earlier than this splendid variety.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage.

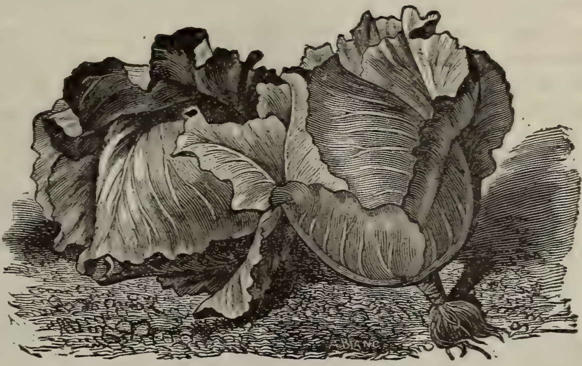
Schindler's Extra Early Flat Dutch—The earliest flat headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant, with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine, solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early, and is by far the best early sort for those markets that demand a large, round or flat cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, and of peculiar light green color. The heads are oval, and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling those of the later kinds. Splendid for Spring crop.

Early York — Heads small, heart-shaped firm and tender; of very erect and dwarf habit, so that they may be grown fifteen or eighteen inches apart.

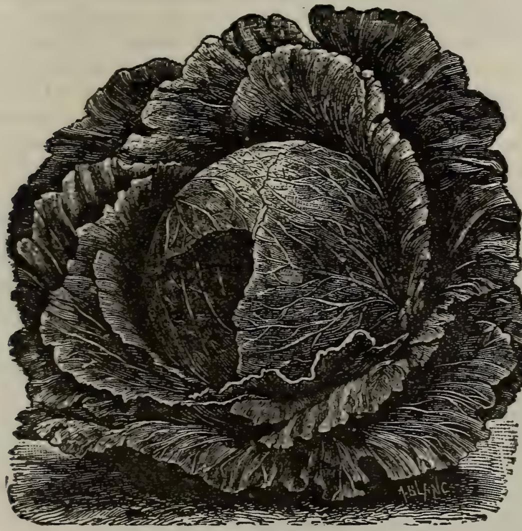
Merchants write to us for special prices on seeds in large quantities.

Early Large York—Succeeds the Early York. It is of larger size, about ten days later, more robust and bears the head better.

Early Winningstadt—One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head forming a hard pointed head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this, it seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard and keep well both summer and winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.



Early Winningstadt Cabbage.



All Seasons Cabbage.

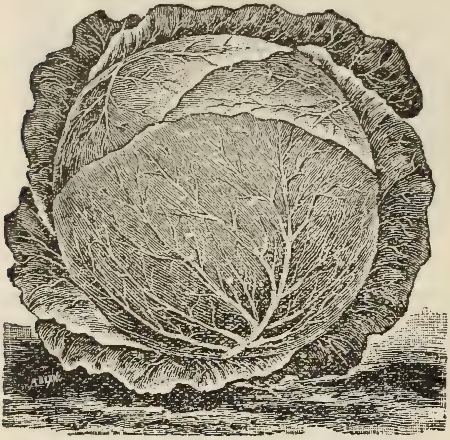
All Seasons—This is the sort generally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather.

Fotler's Early Brunswick—This certainly is one of the very best second early sorts in cultivation, particularly for the home garden. Plants have very short stems and large leaves, which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward about the head. Head large, very flat, compact and solid, and of fine quality. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the longer stemmed, coarse plants, often seen in inferior stocks of this variety.

Improved Early Summer—This cabbage is not quite so large as the Brunswick; for fall it can be sown in August; for Spring, in November and as late as January. It heads up very uniform and does not produce many outside leaves. It is hardier than the Brunswick and stands the cold and heat better.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage — This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. It is planted, exclusive of all other kinds, by some of the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity. One of the best varieties if sown in September and October for an early Spring crop.

Crescent City Flat Dutch—One of the largest and best of the late market sorts. A strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage in which the plants are very vigorous and hardy. The leaves are very large and broad; and stem of moderate height; the head large and very solid. A hardy and very sure heading sort. Always forms a large, handsome head, which keeps better than most sorts. Particularly desirable for those who wish to raise large quantities of cabbage for winter crop. Two weeks earlier than Superior Flat Dutch.



All Head Early Cabbage.

All Head Early Cabbage — Is the earliest of all large cabbage; it produces deep flat heads, which are remarkably solid, uniform in color, form and size, It grows so free from spreading leaves, that 500 to a 1000 more heads can be grown to the acre; than any other large sized cabbage.

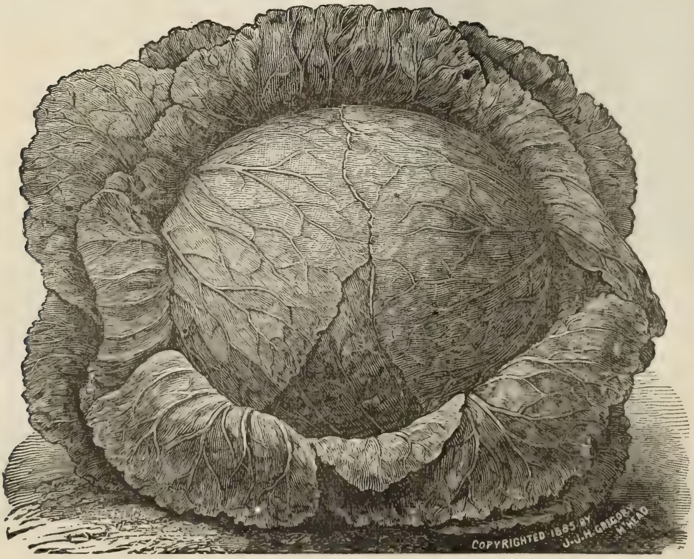
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage—This variety is sown by almost all the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity for a winter and late spring crop. It makes a large, solid head and keeps longer in the field without bursting than any other kind. The strain of seed we offer is grown from the old original stock, by one of the most responsible growers in Long Island, and we guarantee none better can be had. This is almost the only variety used by the large truckers in this vicinity for their first sowing in July and August.

Autumn Giant or World-Beater—An extremely large and solid heading cabbage for winter and late spring crop. It is of strong growth, with an abundance of dark bluish green leaves, growing closely around the large flat heads. In good soil it will produce enormous heads. It is far superior to Marblehead Mammoth, as it is more uniform in growth and better than that variety.

Improved American Savoy—The best of all the Savoys, either for home use or the market, and surest to head. The heads are larger, more solid and in every way better than sorts called Perfection, Green Globe or Drumhead Savoy. The plants are vigorous, very sure heading and even more densely and uniformly curled than the Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy; the heads are globular and of the very best quality.

Large Late American Drumhead—A specially selected strain of this standard variety for the main crop. It is productive and of best quality, and finds a ready sale. Almost similar to Superior Flat Dutch.

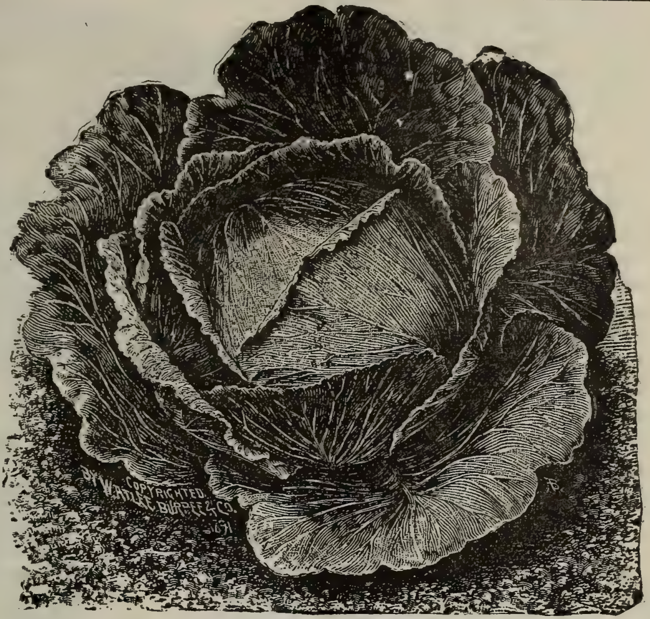
Henderson's Succession — This sort produces large, round, flattened heads which are of uniform size, very hard and of fine texture, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds. It is a good keeper and shipper, of fine quality and certain to head, even in the most unfavorable seasons. A general favorite with gardeners


COPYRIGHTED 1885 BY J. J. H. GREGORY MARBLEHEAD

Succession Cabbage

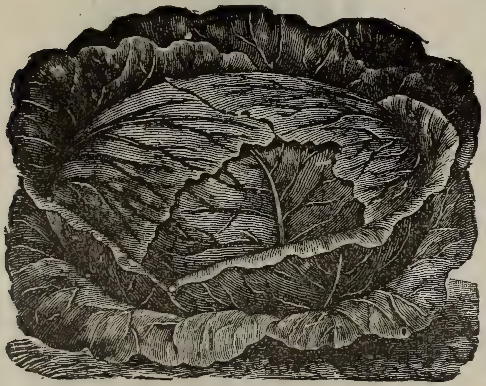
Do you want to make a success in gardening? If so, buy your seeds from us.

and large growers. It is a splendid cabbage for sowing in October, for a Spring crop. Our strain of seed cannot be excelled.

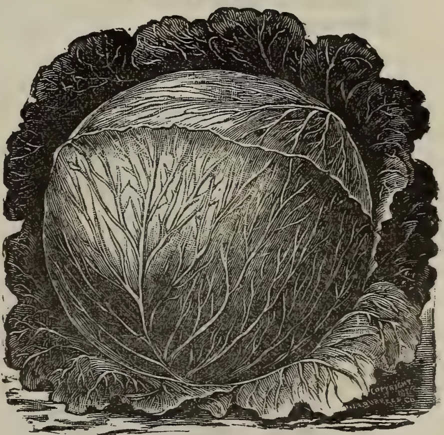

COPYRIGHTED
BY W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.

Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

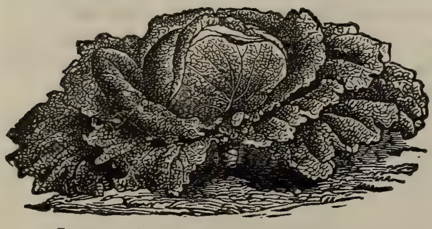
Mammoth Rock Red — This is the best largest heading red cabbage ever introduced, and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads.



Crescent City Flat Dutch Cabbage.

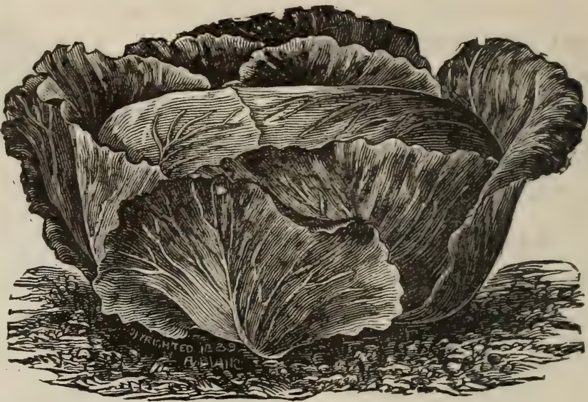


Hollander, or Danish Ball Head Cabbage.



Improved American Savoy Cabbage.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head —This is one of the best for growing for distant markets or for late spring use. The plant is vigorous, rather compact-growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only resists in cold, but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. The leaves are large, very thick, bluish-green covered with whitish-bloom. The head is round, of less diameter than that of the Flat Dutch, but very solid. The leaves of the head are very thick, white and tender and not only overlap or pass by each other more than those of most sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head, which stands shipment better and arrives at its destination in more attractive shape than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender.

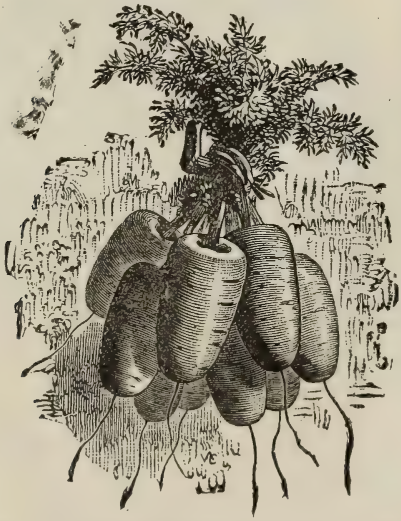


Autumn King, or World Beater.

CARROTS.

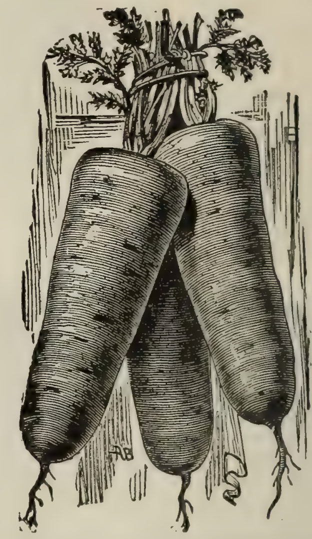
Culture.

Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broad-cast and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.



Early Scarlet Horn Carrots.

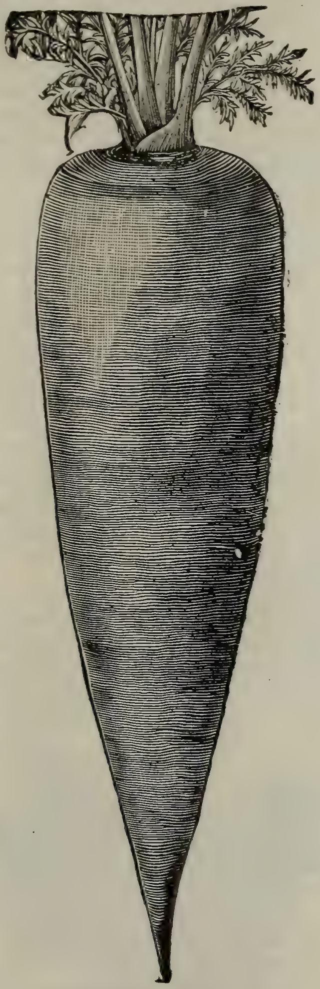
Early Scarlet Horn—A short, stumpy variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor. Good for family garden.



Early Half Long Scarlet Chantenay Carrots.

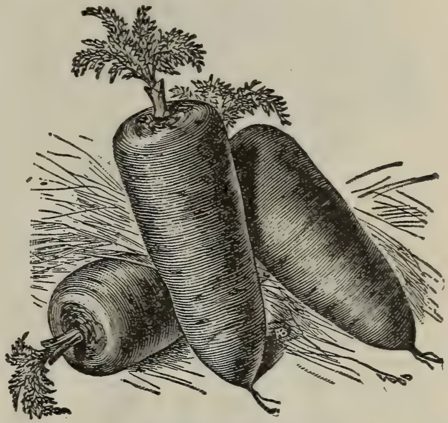
Improved Early Half-Long Scarlet—This is also known as the French Intermediate. It is a very popular variety, not only in France but with all market gardeners of this country. It is two weeks later than the Early Horn, but of twice its size; of scarlet color, beautiful tapering form, and exceedingly delicate in flavor. Knowing its great superiority as a market variety, we have made continued selections of both form and color, and have a stock that cannot be surpassed. We regard it as the most profitable market variety.

Early Half-Long Scarlet Chantenay—Tops medium size; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of useable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.



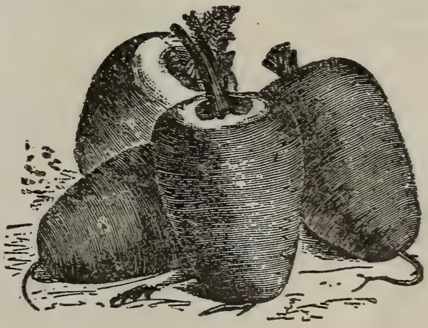
St. Valery Carrot.

St. Valery—This is the most popular variety with the market gardeners and shippers in this vicinity. The roots grow very regular and smooth; they are of good size, being from ten to twelve inches in length and two to three inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually from the shoulder to the tip of the root. It is valuable for its great productiveness and its rich red color and sweet flavor. It is one of the finest carrots for the market, as well as the family garden.



Danvers Carrots.

Danvers—Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. This is a popular field variety, and although the roots are shorter, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts, and are more easily harvested.

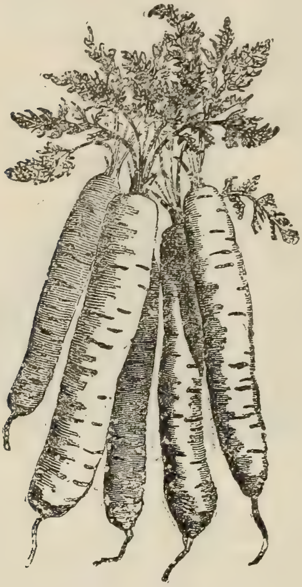


Guerande or Oxheart Carrots.

Improved Long Orange—The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange.

Purity, Quality and Reliability is our motto.

Roots comparatively shorter than the Long Orange, and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater.



Improved Long Orange Carrots.

Guerande, or OxHeart—Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of 7 inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh, bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer growing sorts would not thrive in it. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature, equally good for stock.

CAULIFLOWER.

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow, that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Anyone may be reasonable certain of success with this most desirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below:

Culture.

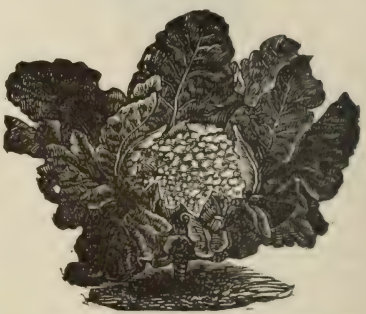
The soil for Cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop, giving a rich pasture or clover field the preference. A strong loam, neither too clayey nor too sandy, is best. Plenty of good manure, horse manure being considered best, must be well incorporated with the soil, and the latter be brought into the highest state of tilth. No application, however, can be more necessary or more useful than that of cultivator and hoe. For late crop sow at same time as for late cabbage, and treat in the same manner.

The Italian and Large Algiers varieties should be sown from April till July; the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During July, August, September and October, the Le Normands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be sown, but in this section the Algiers has the preference and is considered the best of All.

For spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the Algiers and Half Early Paris can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine; but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in fall, and which head during December and January.

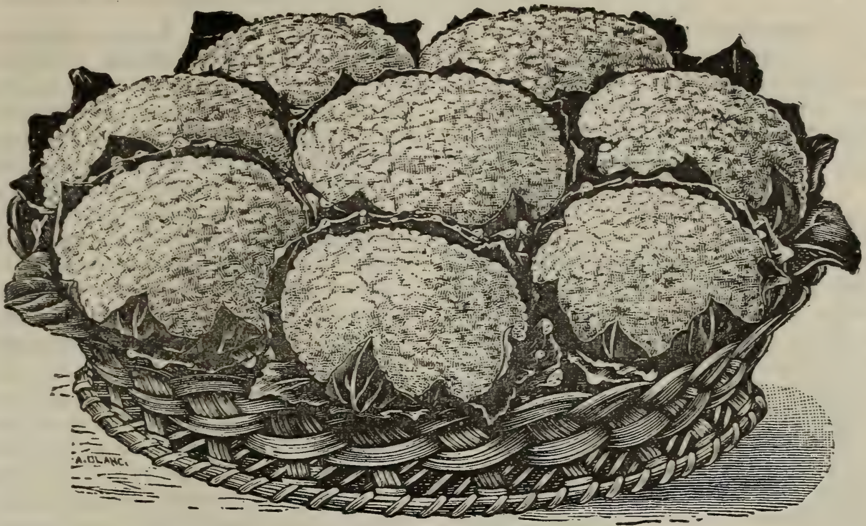
Half Early Paris—A most excellent French variety, with good sized, uniform, close heads, which are tender and delicious. Splendid for market gardeners.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—Similar in all respects to "Early Snowball," and nearly as early. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use.



Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

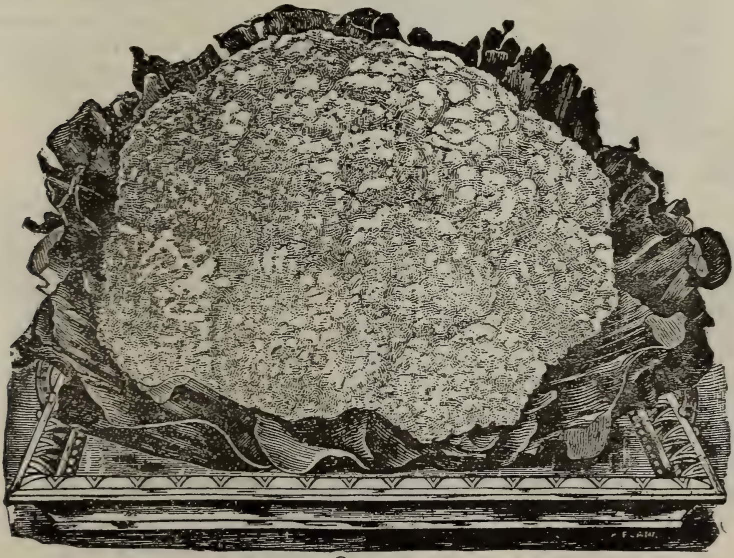
Early Italian Giant—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, extremely white, firm and compact, and



Schindler's Early Snowball Cauliflower.

being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their full development.

Schindler's Early Snowball—An extra Early variety, that forms exceedingly large, compact, round, very white and curd-like heads which are developed earlier than any other variety. Very good sort for planting for late Spring crop, if sown in December and January in cold frames. The seed we offer of this variety cannot be excelled for purity and quality.



Large Algiers Cauliflower

Large Algiers—A valuable late sort, sure to head, of the best quality and very popular with market gardeners everywhere. Plant is large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the late kinds.

Buy our Seeds once and you will buy them all the time.

Le Normand's Short Stem—Plant hardy, compact growing, sure heading, and producing many leaves, which protect the close, solid curd, keeping it well blanched. Stands more heat than most other kinds.

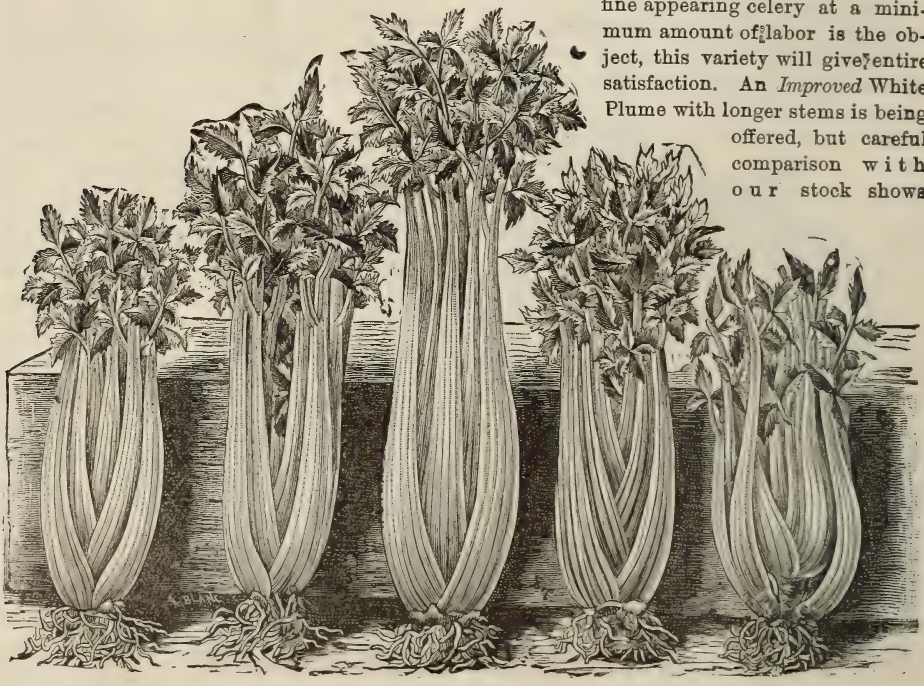
CELERY.

Culture.

Sow in May and June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide and two and half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; latanniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be banked up with earth from both sides in order to bleach it for the market.

Golden Yellow Large Solid, or **Golden Self-Blanching**—This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish-green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort.

White Plume—While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any, and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Solid, either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish-green, with tips of leaves almost white, and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. Where a fine appearing celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An *Improved* White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows



CELERY.

Dwarf Large Ribbed. White Plume. Perfection Heartwell. White Solid. Dwarf Golden Heart.

Our Seeds are Fresh. Reliable and True to Name.

that it is not equal in quality or so desirable as that we offer.

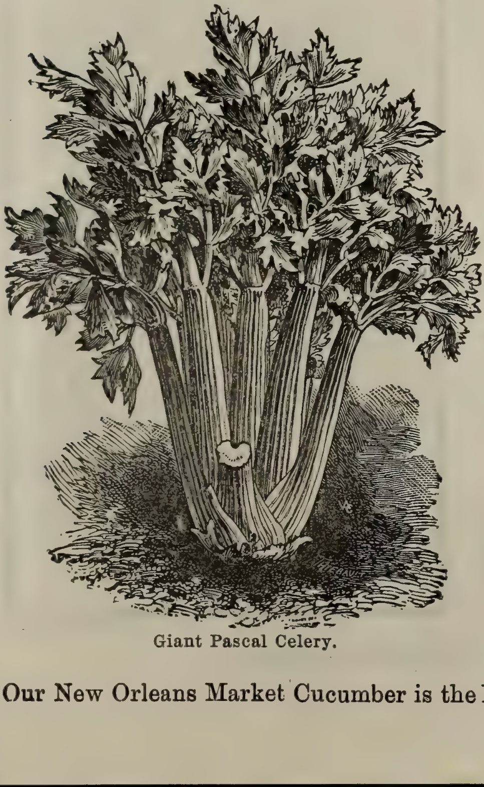
Dwarf Golden Heart—One of the most desirable of the golden varieties; stalks large, with a beautiful Golden Yellow Heart; is solid, crisp and of rich flavor; is one of the most desirable market varieties.

Perfection Heartwell—A fine flavored, crisp and tender variety. The stalks are medium sized, round, very solid, crisp, tender, white and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor. Excellent for market as well as family garden.

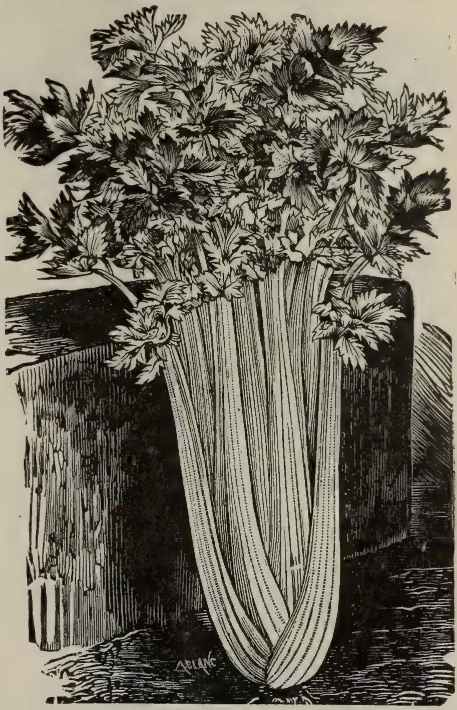
Dwarf Large-Ribbed OR **Kalamazoo**—Dwarf, white, stiff variety, close habit, solid and crisp; of fine quality; ribs unusually large and broad.

Giant Pascal—This is a green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches very quickly to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture this variety will be wholly satisfactory.

Large White Solid—A large sized, vigorous growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp: perfectly solid and of superior flavor.



Giant Pascal Celery.



New Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Soup, OR Cutting Celery—This variety is adapted to sowing thick in rows and cutting when three or four inches high, to use for soup flavoring. It can be cut repeatedly and will furnish a succession throughout the season.

Celery Seed for Flavoring—Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

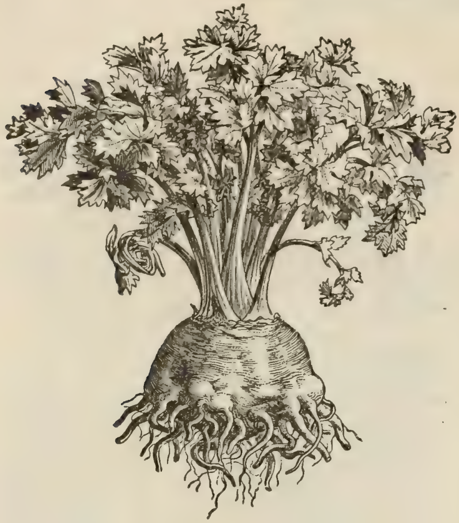
CELERIAC.

OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.

Culture.

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use.

The root of this celery is turnip-shaped and tender, having a sweeter taste and stronger flavor than other varieties. It is used prin-



Turnip-Rooted Celery.

cipally for seasoning meats and soups. If boiled like potatoes, peeled, sliced and seasoned like potato salad, makes a delicious dish when served cold.

CHERVIL.

An annual for flavoring; resembles parsley, but the foliage is much smaller and finer; has a strong aromatic taste and is used extensively here for flavoring and seasoning soups, especially oyster soup; also gives a pleasant taste when used in lettuce salad. Should be sown broadcast in fall for winter and spring cutting and in January and February for summer use.

COLLARDS.

Georgia, Southern or Creole—A cabbage-like plant which forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall-stem. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves its quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin to two or three feet apart in the row, when of proper size. In the south sow from January to May and August to October.

CORN-SALAD.

This small salad is used during the winter and early spring months as a substitute for lettuce. It should be sown broadcast in drills nine inches apart during fall and winter.

CHIVES.

Chives are very hardy and perennial members of the onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops. Planted in clumps in any garden soil, they grow rapidly, and increases so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be cut throughout the season. They are fine for flavoring steaks and salads of all kinds.

CRESS.

Is used as a salad in winter and spring; it is generally sown in the fall and early spring, broadcast or in drills six inches apart.

Gray Seeded Early Winter—A variety that does well on upland and produces a large cluster of leaves similar to those of the Water Cress in appearance and quality. It is quite hardy and thrives best in the cool autumn months.

True Water—This is quite a distinct variety of Cress with small oval leaves, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted whenever a suitable place can be found.

A Suggestion to the Gardener.

The following are the most *Improved varieties* of seeds which we have found proven by experienced market gardeners to be the best adapted for our section, and strongly recommend them to those who desire to grow the Best and in which there is always the greatest profit for the Trucker.

French Market GreenPod Bush Beans, Extra Early Refugee Bush Beans, Frotcher's Superior Flat Dutch Cabbage, Schindler's Succession Cabbage, Large Algiers Cauliflower, St. Valery Carrot, Golden Self Blanching Celery, New Orleans Market Cucumber, Schindler's Improved Early White Spine Cucumber, White French Market Corn, Mexican June Corn, Trocadero Lettuce (French Stock), Schindler's Imp. Early Market Lettuce, New Orleans Market Musk Melon, Lone Star Water Melon, French Market Okra, Creole Onion, Red and White Bermuda Onion (Teneriffe Grown), Long Brightest Scarlet Radish, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish (White Tipped), Improved Purple Top Globe Turnip, Schindler's Favorite Tomato, Schindler's Beauty Tomato.

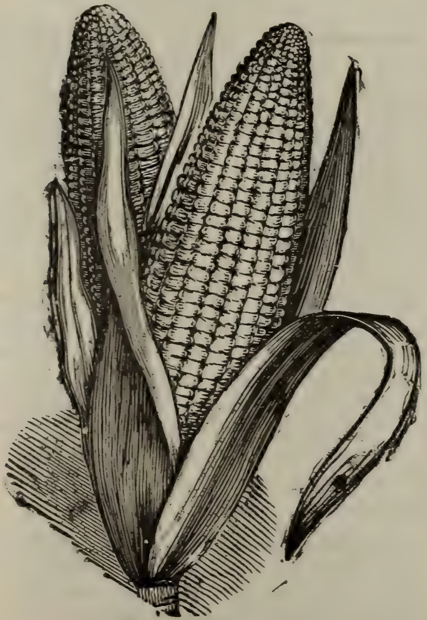
SELECTED SEED CORN

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

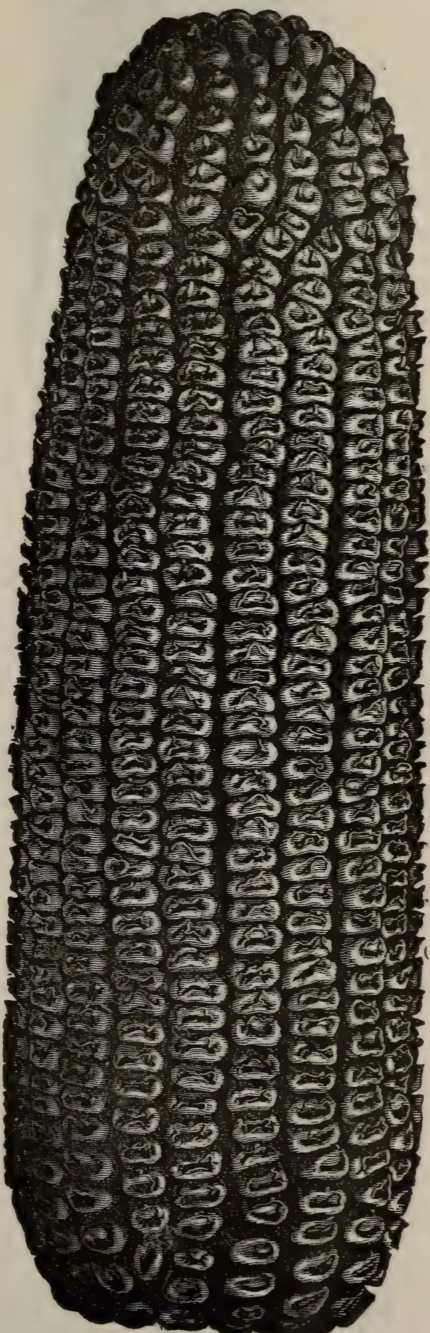
The Farmer and Planter can never exercise too much care in the selection of seed corn for planting; as over half that sold in the various stores is nothing more than the ordinary quality for feeding purposes, but possibly better screened. We have made Seed Corn one of our specialties and send out samples which are perfect in both their appearance and growth, and will venture to say that there is no brand of seed corn more sought after than ours. In husking we select the finest and purest ears, and when thoroughly dry take of the small points before shelling; our samples are then thoroughly tested to insure growth, this continued selection has increased both the size of the ear and grain of every variety of seed corn we sell.

Culture.

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five grains and thin out to two or three. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until tassels appear; plant for a succession from February to July.

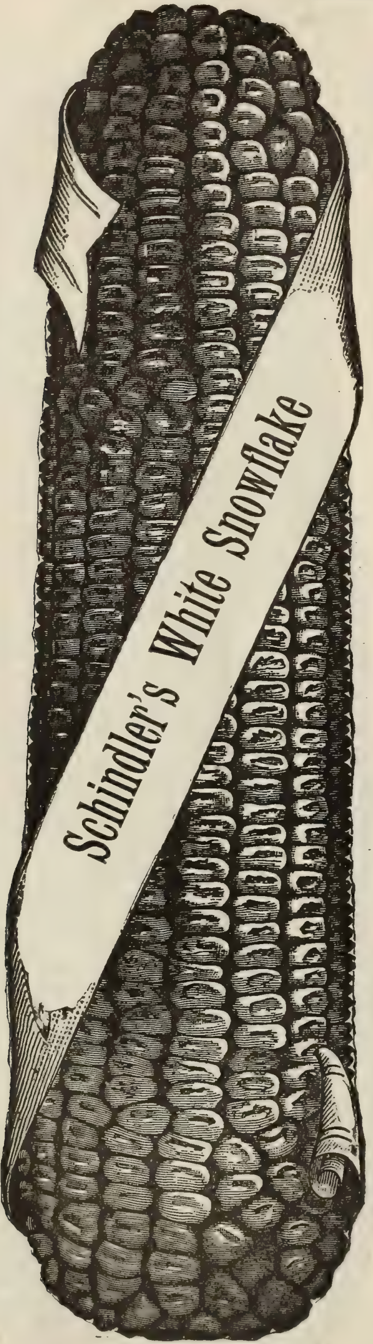


Early French Market Corn.



Improved Early Leaming Corn.

Schindler & Co's Seeds are the Gardeners Choice.



Adams Extra Early Corn—This is one of the earliest varieties and is only planted by the market gardener here for the first corn for market; but it produces very small ears and is unsalable when the Second early varieties come in.

Large Early Adams—This is one of the leading varieties planted for our market, as it produces large sized and well filled ears and comes into market about two weeks later than Extra Early Adams.

Early French Market—This variety of corn has become very popular with our market gardeners, as it is very early and productive, maturing about ten days later than Large Adams. It produces large, fine, small-grained, well-filled ears. It is one of the best early corns ever introduced and is worthy a trial.

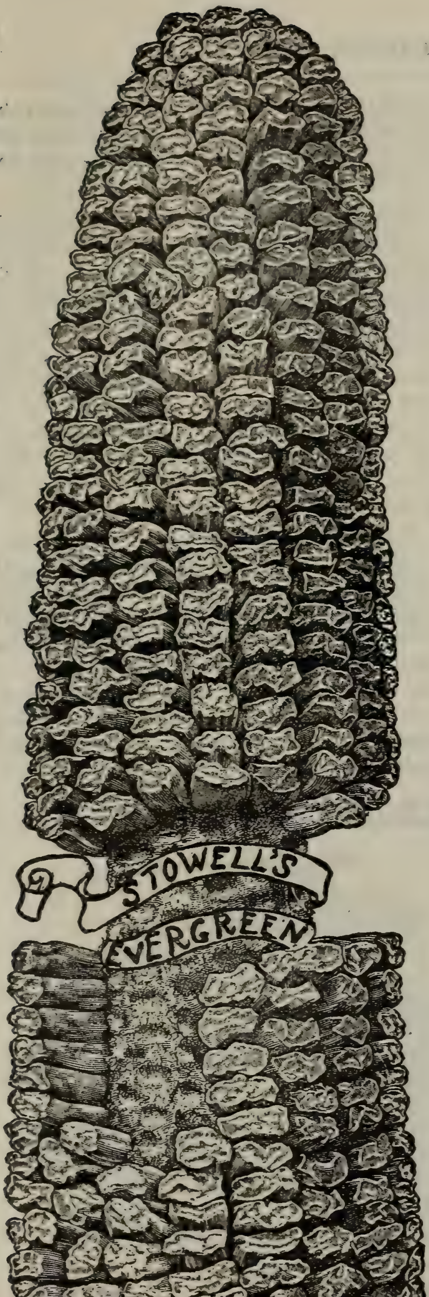
White St. Charles Corn—It is a little later than Champion White Pearl, but makes a fine crop for a late market; it is very productive and produces large, uniform and well filled ears of small grain and pure white. It is planted extensively here for the market.

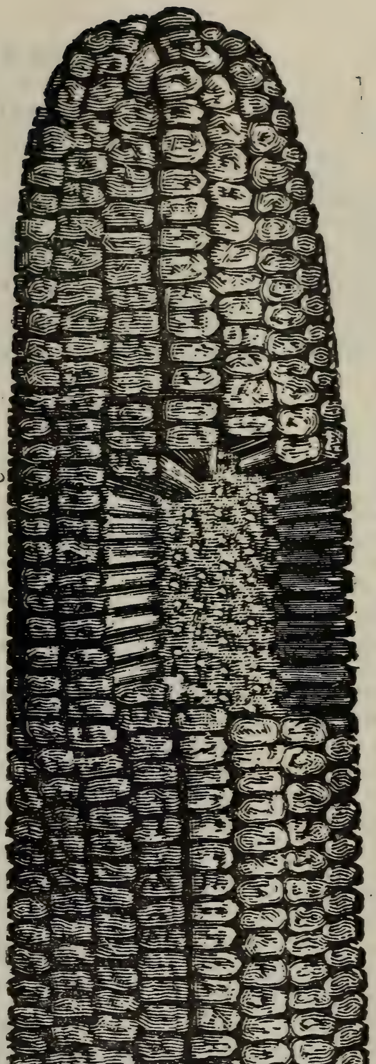
Champion White Pearl — This is one of the best late varieties for market; it is very productive and produces large, uniform and well filled ears of small grain and pure white. It is planted extensively here for the market.

Schindler's White Snowflake Corn—This is considered one of the best white field varieties ever introduced in the South. It is far superior to any other and is especially adapted for this section. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet and produce two good size ears each, the cob of which is very small and grains deep. It is a splendid corn for shelling and of fine quality for roasting ears. Makes a first class meal.

Iowa Silver Mine—The Iowa Silver Mine is a splendid new white corn. It has no barrenstalks; the ears are very even in size, being but little smaller at the tip than at the butt and corn is well filled out over the tip. The grain is rather large, pointed, silvery white in color and flinty. Splendid for making meal and not easily liable to the weevil as other white corn. It is well worthy of a trial.

Hickory King — This is the *largest grained* and *smallest cobbed corn* ever introduced. It produces from two to four ears to the stalk and makes splendid corn for roasting ears as well as for stock.





Iowa Silver Mine Corn.

Mexican June Corn, (Pure).—A white variety of recent introduction; it is a native of the arid regions of Mexico and therefore stands our summer heat and droughts, better than any other corn grown. It is prolific and the stalks produce an abundance of fodder.

Has become very popular with the large Planters in Louisiana and Texas for late planting. Makes fine roasting ears for a late market.

Improved Early Leaming—The Leaming is the earliest Yellow Dent Corn in cultivation ripening in from ninety to one hundred days from the time of planting; its extreme earliness, productiveness and fine quality has made it very popular with the farmers, and especially with those in the localities where the seasons are short. It is not hard and flinty like most yellow corn, but sweet and nutritious and makes excellent feed and meal. Ears large, with deep, large grains and well covered by the shuck.

Improved Early Golden Dent—The great advantage of the Improved Golden Dent over all other varieties is for its earliness, productiveness, beautiful ears, deep grain, small cob, and for the superior quality of the meal it makes. It was introduced by us a few years ago. It is not quite as productive a variety as the Chester County Gourd, but we regard it as far superior. It is earlier, requires less strength of ground, and makes a fine quality of golden meal. Those who desire to plant the best field corn should select it; the grains are very deep, cobs very thin and will shell more to a given weight of corn on the cob than any other variety.

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar—This standard main crop variety excels all other sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is a fine corn for family use; in fact the best for table use of the entire lot, although quite late.

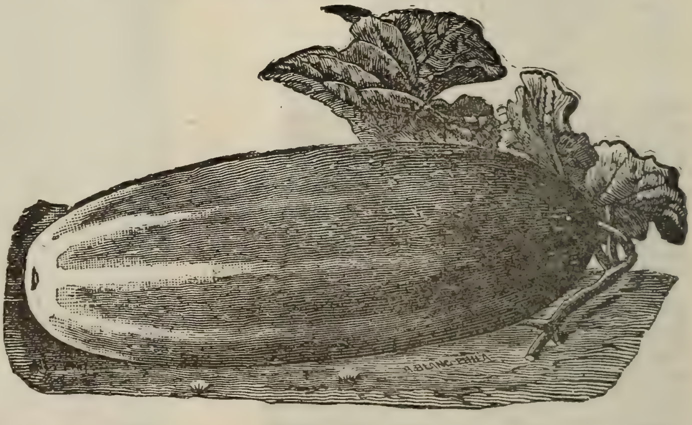
Early Mammoth Sugar—The largest of all Sugar varieties producing perfect ears of immense size, having from twelve to sixteen rows, a fine market variety and follows the Early Sugar in ripening. Sweet and delicious. *For sale in ears only;* Price 10c. each; 3 ears for 25c. Give it a trial.

Yellow Creole Corn, (Genuine).—This is one of the best varieties of yellow field corn for growing a general crop in the Southern States. It stands the heat and drought better than any other variety, (excepting the Mexican June) ever introduced; it makes a fine large well-filled ear and is weevil-proof. It is splendid for stock, is also fine for roasting ears and makes a fine meal, having a flinty grain. It matures in about 90 days.

CUCUMBER.

Culture.

Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted in each hill, and covered about one half inch deep; when well up, thin out to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold, the plants are kept covered. In case of lice making appearance use Tobacco Dust or Slug Shot.

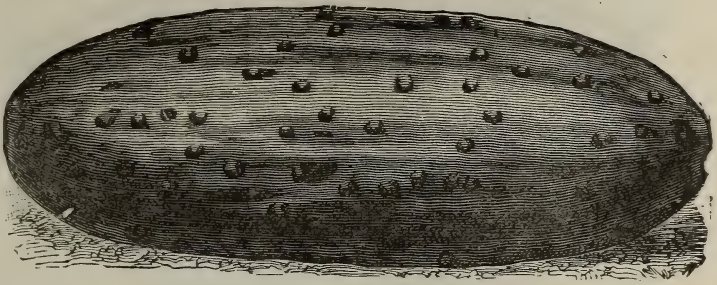


Schindler's Improved White Spine Cucumber.

Schindler's Improved White Spine—This is an improvement over all other White Spines. The fruits are almost cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends and handsome in appearance, being perfectly smooth and not ridged as in other strains. The vines are of vigorous growth and enorm-

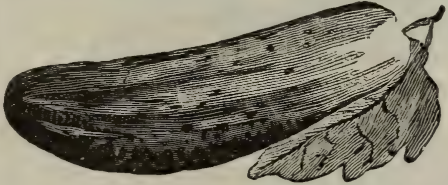
Try the wonder of the 20th Century The Davis Perfect Cucumber, see page 32.

ously productive. The fruits retain their dark green color longer than any other variety of White Spine.



New Orleans Market Cucumber.

New Orleans Market— This is one of the leading cucumbers planted by the market gardeners for market as well as for shipping; in fact it is the only kind used by the local shippers, if they can be had. It produces fruit from 6 to 10 inches and sometimes 14 inches long, of a dark green color which it retains longer than any other sort. In shape it is round and tapers at one end. The stock of seed we offer is grown from selected stock; none better to be had.



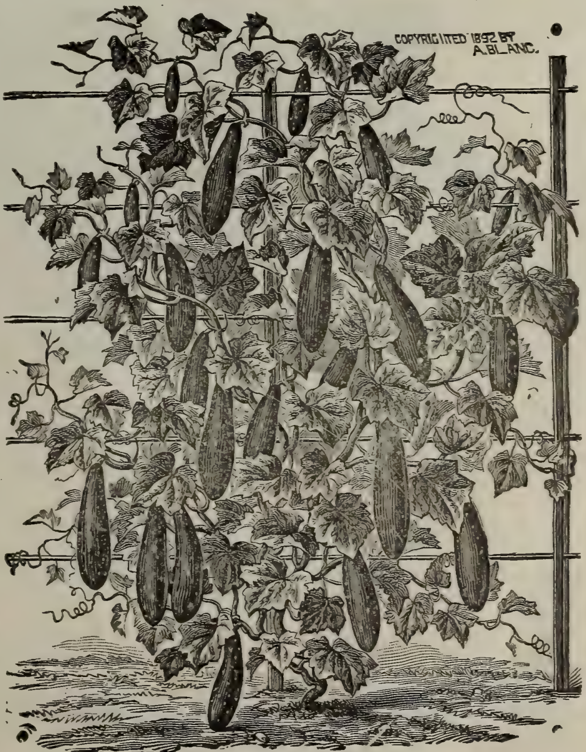
Prolific Pickling Cucumber.

Early Cluster — Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters. Medium size and of a pale green color.

Prolific Pickling — A slim and slender pickle, from 3 to 5 inches long, covered with black hairy spines. The fruits are of the deepest, green, which combined with its brittle crispness renders it an ideal pickle. When in the pickling stage the cucumbers show no sign of seed.

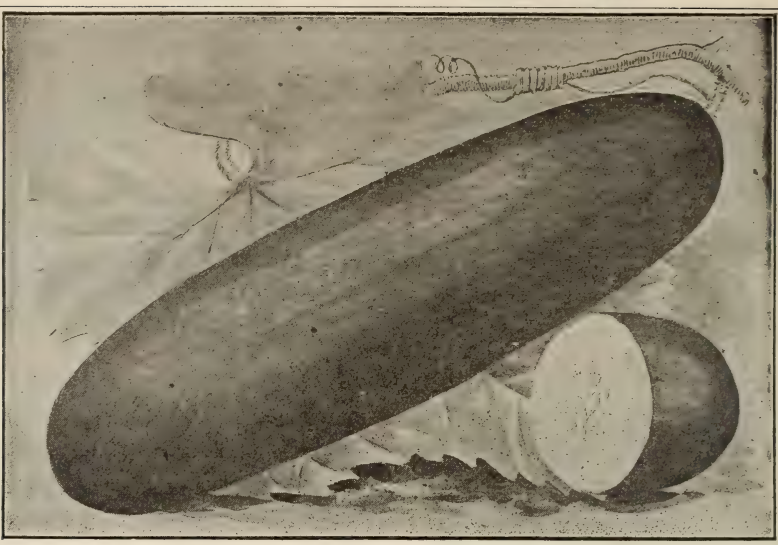
Long Green Turkey— A long variety attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

Japanese Climbing — While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much more creeping, or climbing in its habit, so much so that it quickly climbs on poles or trellis in the same manner as the Pole Lima bean. It is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid. It is well adapted for pickling, as well as for slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber which can be trained on a pole or a fence will be apparent to all. Fine for family garden. Where space is an object; it is quite an acquisition.

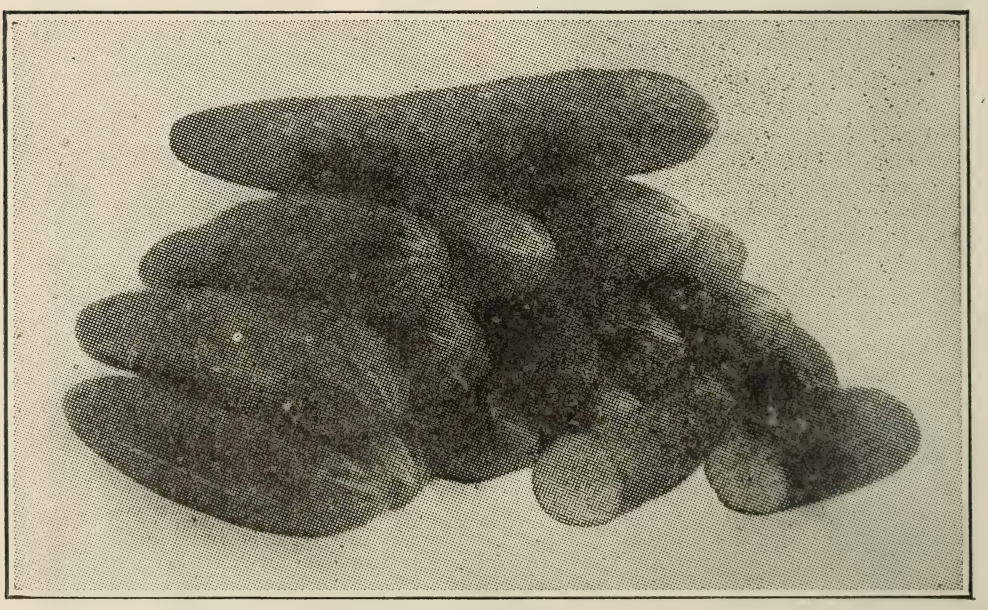


Japanese Climbing Cucumber.

See the new Cucumber, "Davis Perfect," on page 32.



Long Green Turkey.



Davis Perfect Cucumber

This is one of the finest strain of Cucumber ever produced — the "Davis Perfect.", It grows as well under glass as in the open ground. It is an ideal Cucumber for the truck-farmer and shipper, as it holds its dark, glossy, green color and brittleness long after being cut. It averages in length from ten to fifteen inches. It is as early as the earliest White Spine, but is much heavier in yield than any other variety. It is a shy seeder, and what few seeds it has are very soft when the cucumber is fit for table use, making it exceptionally fine for eating. As a forcing cucumber the "Davis Perfect" has no equal. Its symmetrical shape, excellent eating qualities, color and productiveness place it on the market without a rival.

To obtain the best results for forcing under glass the plants should be placed about five (5) feet apart, as it is a very vigorous grower and if planted too close together will not do as well. Hundreds of bushels of the out-of-door grown product were shipped to Northern Markets during the past season and were sold for hot-house cucumbers at an enormous profit to the growers; as they so closely resembled the hot-house product, that experts had difficulty in telling the difference.

It is a strong grower and is therefore able to resist the Cucumber disease which destroys many of the best forcing varieties. We heartily recommend its trial by all "*Cuke*" growers, and confidently predict it will become the leading variety on future markets, as its fine qualities become known.

Early Frame—This is an early variety and cultivated to a limited extent; is of a deep green color, but turns yellow quickly. Therefore it is only good for family use and pickling.

West India Gherkin—This is an oval variety, small in size. When grown to its full size it can be stewed with meat. In fact, this is the only use made of it about New Orleans.

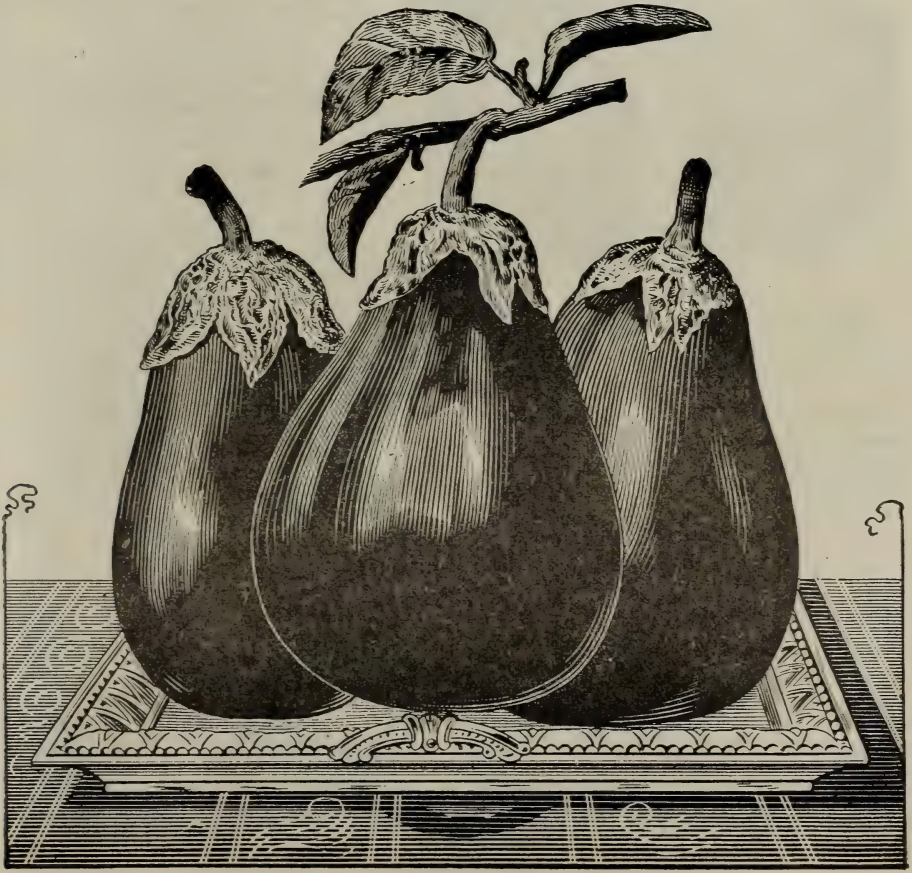
EGG PLANT.

Culture.

The seed should be sown in hot-beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the south, and extensively cultivated.

New Orleans Market—This is the market-gardener's favorite and is almost exclusively grown here for the local market and for shipping purposes. It produces fruit of a large size, oval in shape and dark purple in color, also very productive. It is preferable to any other variety, as it stands our summer heat better and is always a sure cropper and a good shipper, as it seldom rots.

New York Market—A fine sort for shipping. Plants of strong growth with large foliage and in rich soil, productive; the fruit is of large size with smooth and glossy deep purple skin. It is splendid for a general crop.

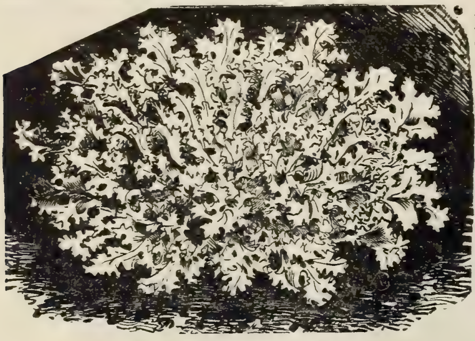


New Orleans Market Egg Plant.

ENDIVE.

Culture.

A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for the table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.

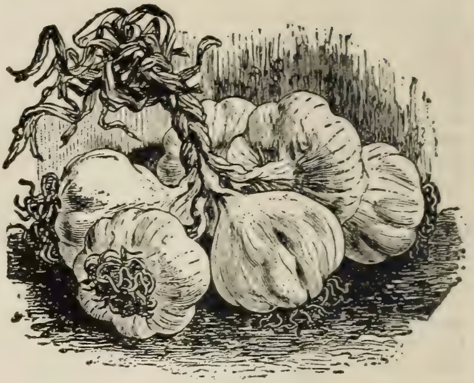


Green Curled Endive.

Green Curled—Is the most desirable kind, as it stands more heat than the other sorts, and is the favorite market variety.

Broad-leaved Batavian OR **Escarolle**—Used as a salad. This is grown quite extensively here of late for shipping, as it carries better than any other variety.

GARLIC.



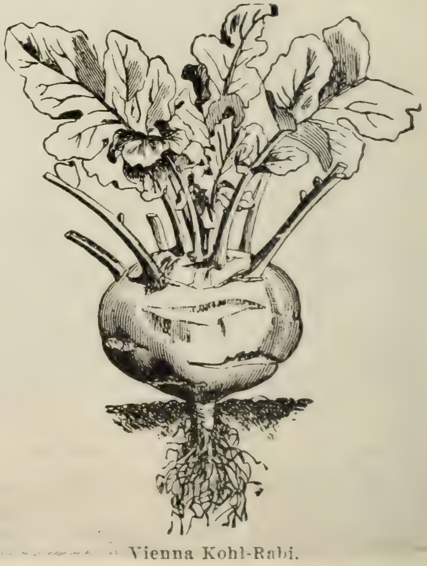
GARLIC.

This is a vegetable which is used to a great extent in the South, especially in Louisiana. It is used chiefly by the foreign population, to flavor stews, roasts and various other dishes; also eaten by Italians with bread and salt. In the past few years it has come in demand more than any other culinary ingredient. It grows splendidly in our State and Southern Mississippi produces fine heads, and is largely cultivated, in spite of the fact that large quantities are imported here from Spain and Italy. It is cultivated like onions; should be planted in October and November in drills two or three feet apart, about six inches in the drill and about an inch deep. In the Spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops. These strings are made to contain 50 heads and are then hung up in a dry airy place to cure, after which they are shipped to market.

KOHL-RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

Culture.

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of this city, and largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from



Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

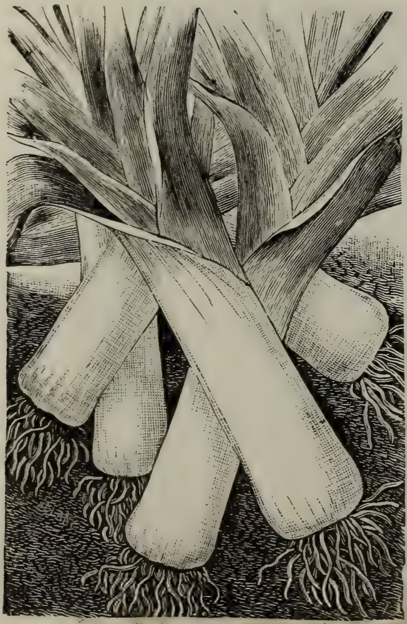
the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broad-cast and thinned out.

Early White Vienna—This is the finest variety grown for market and shipping purposes; it makes a large sized bulb or tuber and medium sized leaves and does not get stringy as quickly as other kinds; therefore it is preferable. Can also be used to grow under glass or in hot-beds. If troubled with flies or lice use tobacco dust or Slug Shot. Our strain is the finest that can be grown.

LEEK.

Culture.

Belongs to the onion family. Sow the seed and care for the young plants as for onions, but they need more room in order to develop fully. When the young plant is about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep, and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.



Monstrous Carentan Leek

London Flag—This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality.

Monstrous Carentan — The largest variety, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A hardy and desirable sort.

Large American Flag—A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag.

Large Rouen — Stem very large but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad, covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use.

LETTUCE.

Culture.

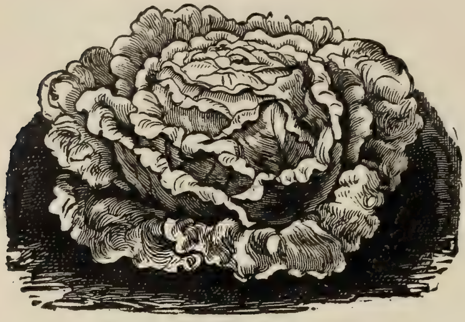
There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this, and yet, comparatively few people ever eat really *good* lettuce, as that obtainable in the market is generally of the poorer but more showy varieties, and so wilted as to be inferior to well grown heads of the better sorts, fresh and crisp from the garden. We earnestly urge all of our readers who can do so, to grow their own lettuce and use of the following varieties.

Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardener. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot summer months, and the following instructions should be followed:

Before sowing, soak the seeds for half an hour in water, take them out and put in a piece of cloth and place in cool spot—under the cistern, or if convenient in an ice box. Keep the cloth moist, and in two or three days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer lettuce is grown anywhere than in New Orleans during fall and spring. The seed should be sown broadcast, when large enough, planted out in rows a foot apart and from eight to ten inches apart in rows.

Early White Butterhead — Plants medium sized, with numerous round, smooth leaves which are of a beautiful yellow color, and very sweet and tender. They form medium sized, fairly solid heads which, when prepared for the table, are exceedingly attractive in appearance.

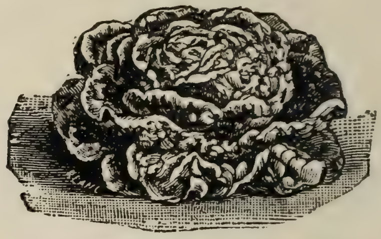


Trocadero Lettuce.

Improved Royal Cabbage—This is a popular variety. Heads light green, of large size, and about two weeks later than the White Butter. It is very tender and crisp; can be sown later in the spring than the foregoing kind and does not run to seed so quickly.

Schindler's Early Market—This is one of the best varieties for an all season Lettuce; as it grows very quickly and produces large fine heads with a golden yellow heart and seldom goes to seed as other kinds do.

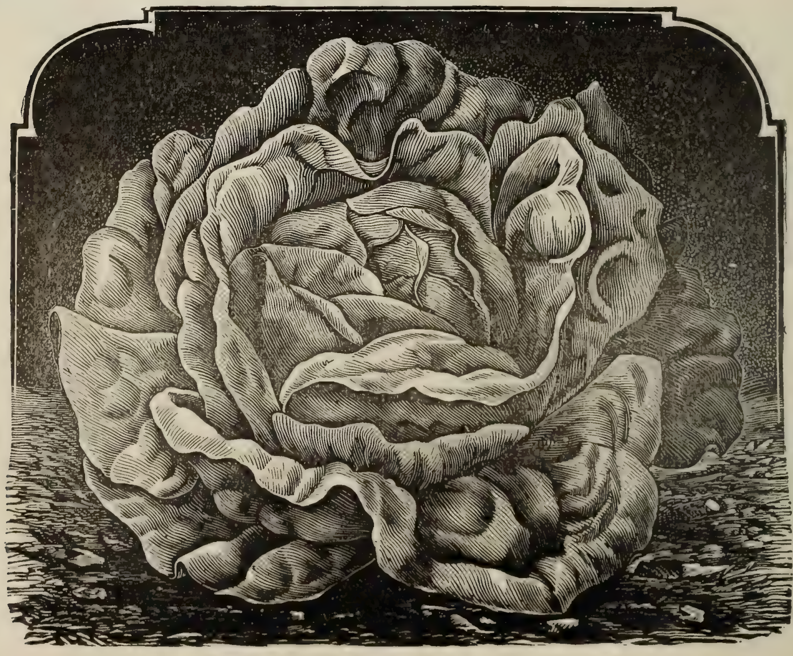
Trocadero—This is a beautiful light green Lettuce and forms large, solid, tender heads, with few outside leaves, which are inclined to curl. It is the leading variety planted by the market gardeners and truckers here for shipping in the winter and spring; it is also very hardy. Our stock of seed cannot be surpassed for its fine heading quality.



New Orleans Improved Passion Lettuce.

New Orleans Improved Passion—A strong growing sort with large green leaves, marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich, creamy yellow leaves, which are very thick, tender and of splendid quality. This sort is very hardy and is extensively grown in winter for shipping and early market use.

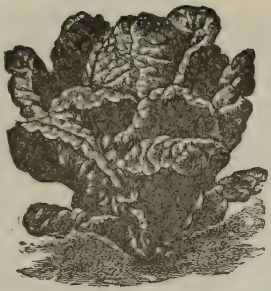
Big Boston, (Seed White).—A very popular variety with gardeners who want a large heading, forcing sort, and also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, com-



Schindler's Early Market Lettuce.

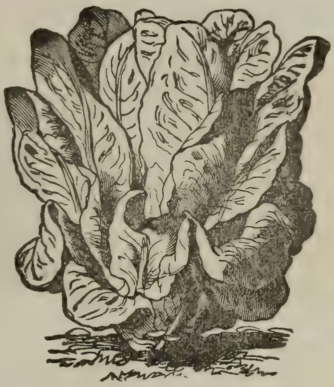
Our Seeds always give utmost satisfaction.

paratively smooth, thin and very hard leaves which are bright light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort. This, is grown in the south as a winter lettuce.


Trianon, or Self-Folding Cos. Lettuce.

Brown Dutch—An old sort noted for its hardiness. Leaves large, thick, green, tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardiness and fine quality.

Paris White Cos or Roman—The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of conical form, eight or nine inches in height, and five or six in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is yellowish-green. To reach perfection it should be tied up to insure bleaching. Used here extensively by the French and Italian population; splendid for table use and shipping.

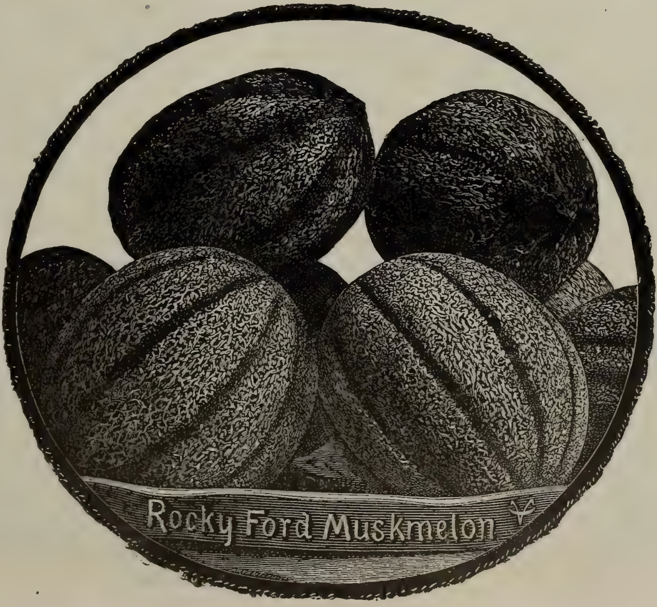

Paris White Cos, or Roman Lettuce.

☞**Trianon or Self-Folding Cos**—This variety is similar to White Paris Cos; but grows to very large size and produces compact bunches of long pointed leaves, which fold naturally and therefore require no tying to bleach as other sorts.

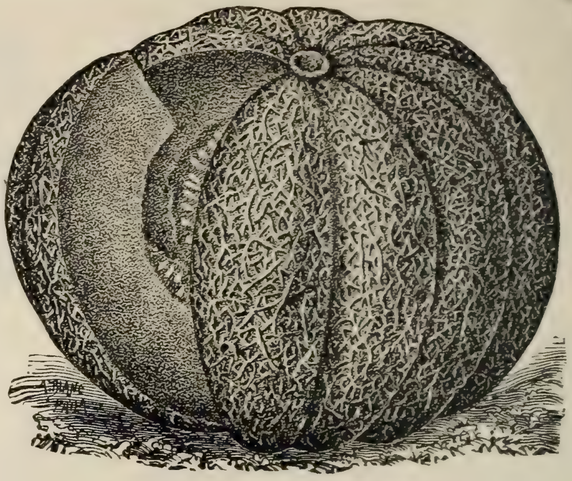
MUSK MELON.

Culture.

Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when they are about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.



Buy our Seeds once and you will buy them all the time.



New Orleans Market Musk Melon.

Rocky Ford — This musk melon is similar to the oval strain of Netted Gem. The strain here offered originated with the melon growers in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Colorado, who have shipped this melon from that distant western point to eastern markets. The melons grown by them are so fine in quality as to outsell all others, and the demand for them has been far beyond the supply.

Chicago Market — Fruit large, round or slightly oval with very yellow depressions and covered with dense netting. Flesh green, medium texture, very thick and sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green-fleshed melon.

Netted Nutmeg—Small oval melon, roughly netted, very early and of fine flavor.

Early White Japan—Early sort of creamish white color, very sweet and of medium good variety for shipping.

Osage Musk Melon—Cultivated extensively for shipping North; it is of small size and smooth skin, but is very attractive and deliciously sweet. Splendid for family use.

Netted Citron—This is a medium sized melon, round in shape and roughly netted. Very sweet and musky in flavor.

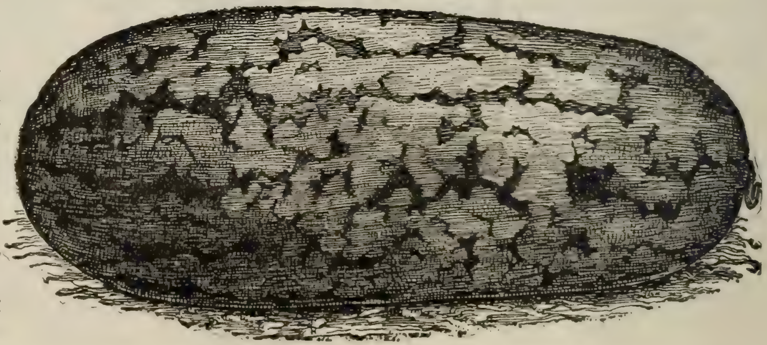
Emerald Gem Melon—The Emerald Gem is entirely unlike any other musk melon yet introduced. The melons are about the size of the Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin, while ribbed, is perfectly smooth, and of a very deep emerald green color. The flesh, which is thicker than any other native melon of the same size, is of a suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the thin green rind, which is distinctly defined- The flesh is peculiarly crystaline in appearance, and so very juicy, sweet and rich that it almost drops to pieces. It matures very early, and is quite productive.

New Orleans Market — One of the best melons that can be grown in the South for shipping as well as family use. Of extra large size, sometimes averaging 16 pounds; very sweet and of high flavor. It is roughly netted and of greyish-green color; grown here extensively for this market; in fact the only melon grown in this section.

WATER MELON.

Culture.

In order to get good Water Melons it is essential that the plants get a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of



Florida Favorite Water Melon.

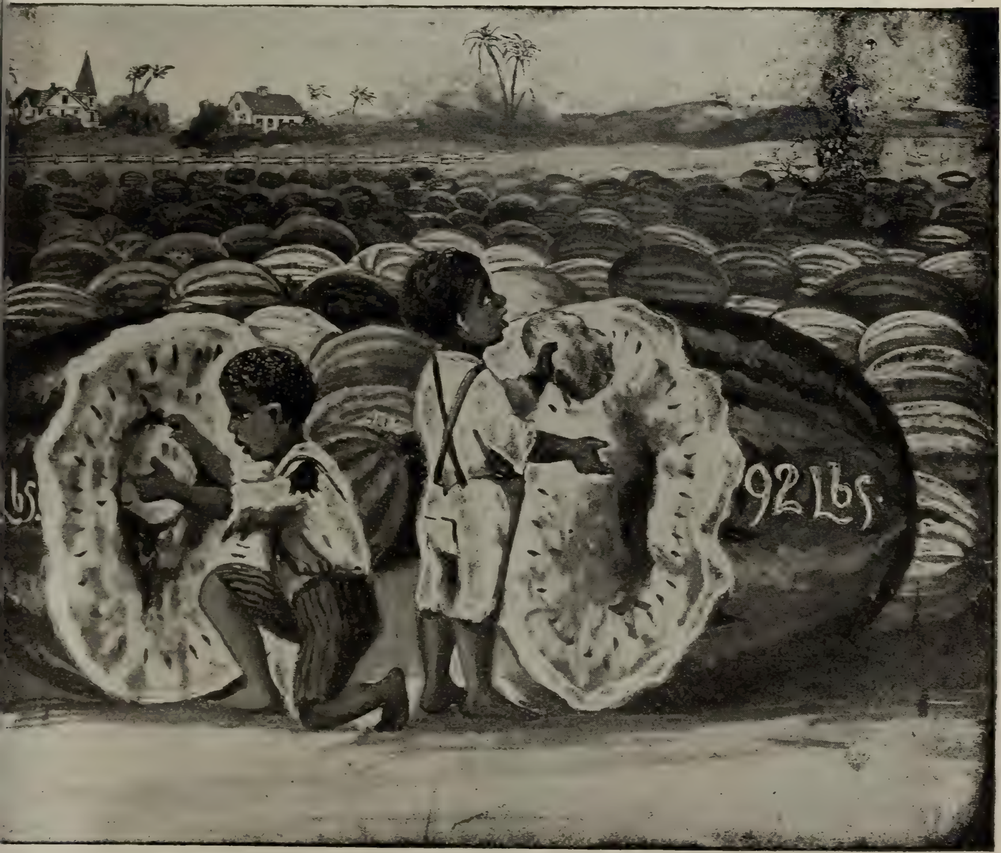
well rotted manure, and plant the seed as soon as the ground becomes warm and dry. Frequent watering of the young plants with liquid manure will hasten their growth and help them get out of the way of insect pests.

Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the South. Fruit cylindrical, square at the ends, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet.

Kolb Gem—Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping long distances. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender.

Dixie—A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind, is of the best quality and free from the hard, coarse center which is so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons.

Ice Cream—The old but extremely popular home market melon. There is none better, nor a more handsome melon grown. It is medium in size, almost round; the skin a pale green, slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained, solid to the center, sweet, crisp and melting. Its delicious flavor entitles it to the name.



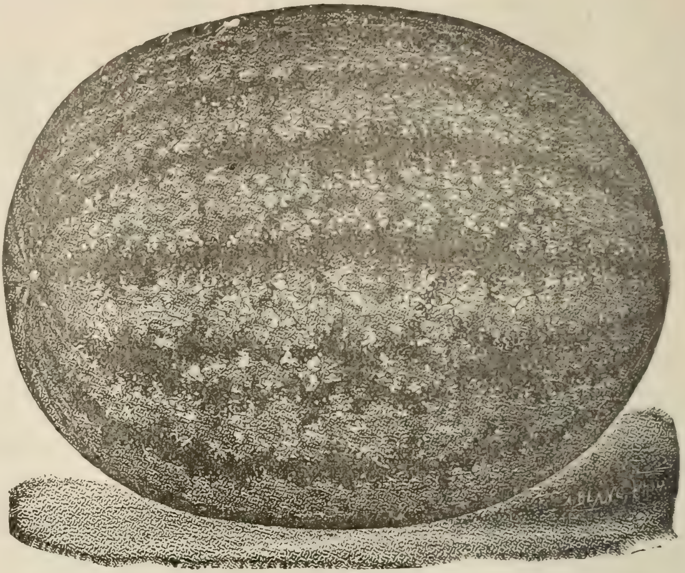
Dixie Water Melon.

Our Seeds are Fresh, Reliable and True to Name.

Sweet Heart Water Melon — This melon is early, large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval, and color mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red, solid, but tender and very sweet. We have a very fine stock grown from selected stock seed procured, from the originator, hence it is as pure and true as the original.

Triumph—A southern variety which has become very popular with shippers. The fruit is uniformly large, nearly round, dark green, indistinctly striped with a lighter shade; rind thin and firm, making it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good color.

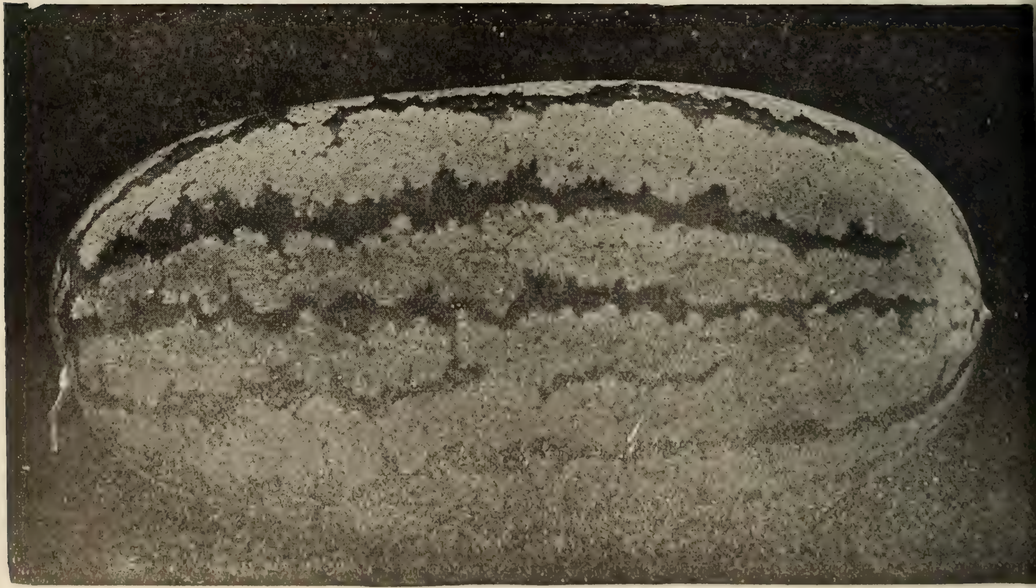
Florida Favorite—A very large, long melon, mottled dark green, with stripes of lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red; very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the South.



Kolbs Gem Water Melon.

One of the finest melons for family use.

McIvers Wonderful Sugar Melon—The sweetest melon grown. Without a single exception this is the sweetest water melon of all. The melons attain a great weight, are of a very handsome appearance, never crack or lose their fine flavor in the wettest season. It



McIver's Wonderful Sugar Water Melon.

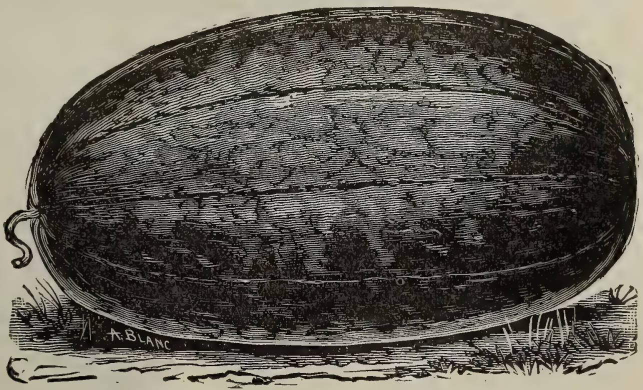
is a very productive and hardy variety, and one that will take the lead wherever known.

Lone Star Water Melon—This is one of the finest varieties of water melons ever introduced and cannot be excelled for its fine quality in solidity, crispness and sweetness. It is long and uniform in shape, rind light green in color, marked with dark mottled stripes. One of the best for market as well as family use.

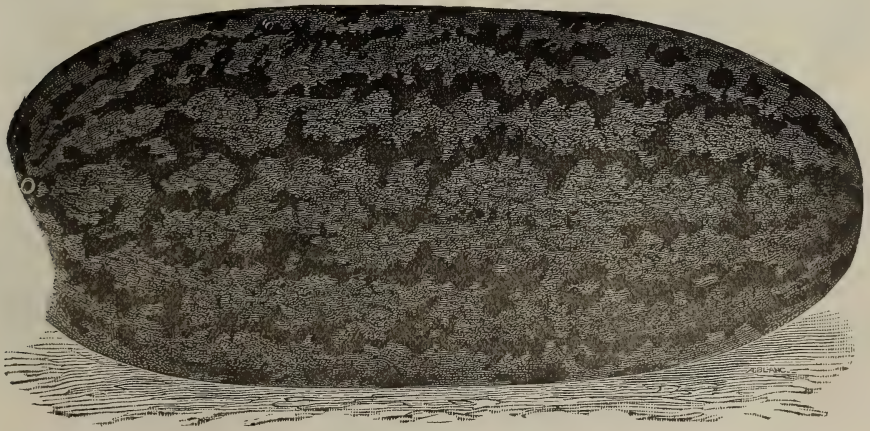
Kleckley's Sweets—This is one of the sweetest melons ever introduced; it is a splendid variety for family use and for home markets; will not do for shipping to distant markets, as the rind is too thin and tender. Fruits are large size, oblong in form with dark green skin, very thin rind, which is quite brittle, splitting ahead of the knife, if cut when fully ripe. Flesh bright scarlet, with broad solid heart; the white seeds are placed close to the rind. Flesh very crisp, sugary and melting; entirely free from stringiness. The melons are of handsome appearance and of uniformly superior quality.

Alabama Sweet—This melon is planted extensively in Texas for shipping in car-load lots; it is very large, solid and heavy, weighing from 30 to 60 lbs oblong in shape, with dark green skin, slightly mottled. Rind thin, but very firm, flesh deep scarlet and of delicious qualty very sweet, luscious and melting.

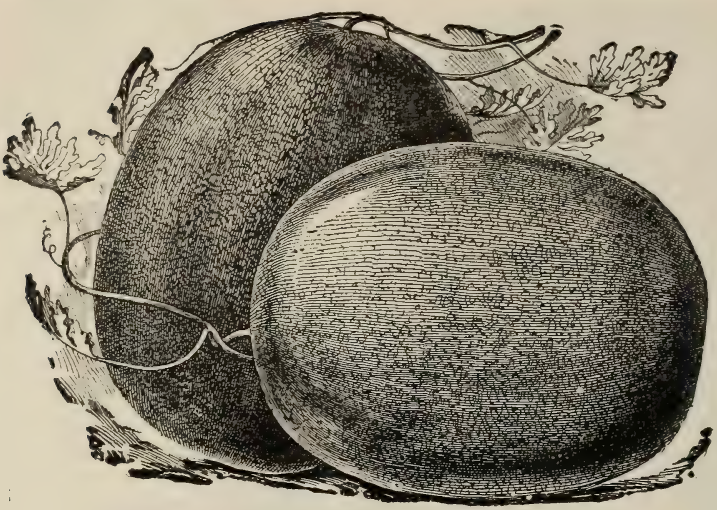
Truck-Farmers intending to grow Water Melons for market and profit should be very careful in purchasing their seeds. Our Melon seeds are grown for us by one of the most responsible growers in the South; with the utmost care and all our seeds are taken from the largest and first picked melons; all small ones and culls being discarded. All the varieties which we have listed are true to name and are strictly first-class seeds and prices reasonable. Write for special price on orders for large quantities



Kleckley's Sweets Water Melon.



Alabama Sweet Water Melon.

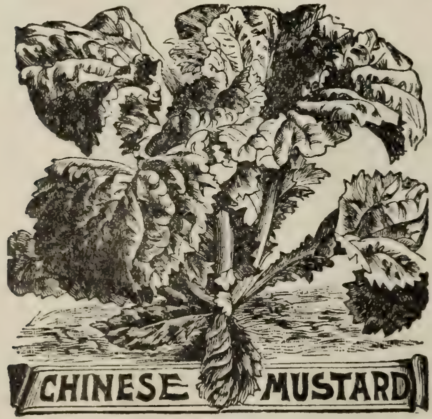


Sweet Heart Water Melon.

MUSTARD.

Culture.

This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated, and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling. The large-leaved or Curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; grown extensively by the market gardeners in this vicinity.



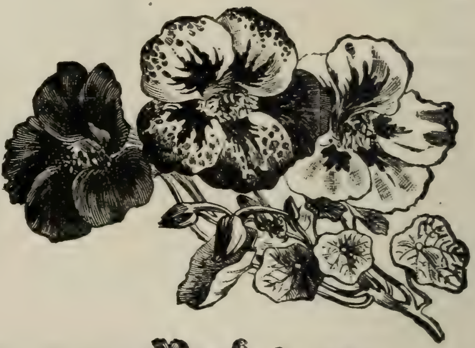
Giant Southern Curled—This is the favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

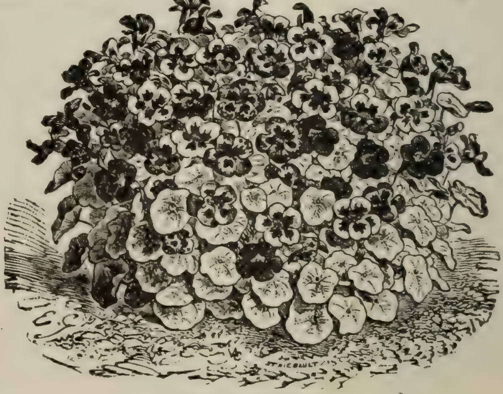
Chinese Very Large Cabbage Leave—This is a European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the Giant curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

NASTURTIUM.

Culture.

Sow early in spring in drills one inch deep or, if for ornament, in boxes near a trellis, fence or some other support to climb upon. They thrive very well in any kind of soil.





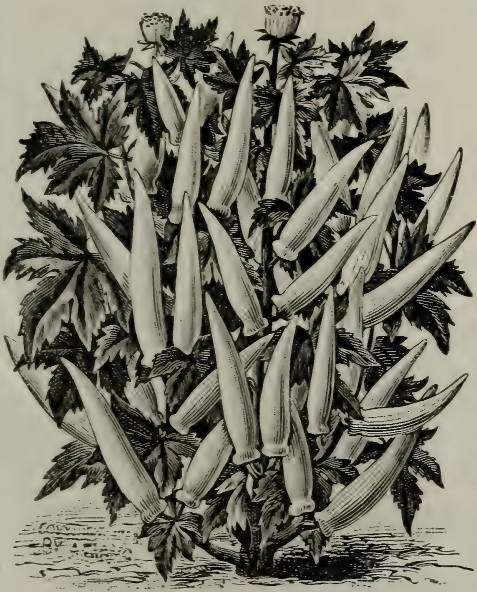
Dwarf Nasturtium.

We supply two-thirds of the Market Gardeners trade in New Orleans.

Tall Nasturtium—This is cultivated a greal deal in the South for its foliage and beautiful flowers, but is also grown for its berry like seeds, which are gathered when green and put in vinegar and are then called capers, which are extensively used here for seasoning and flavoring stews and meats.

Dwarf Nasturtium—Same as above, but dwarf in growth and used mostly for ornament.

OKRA.



Early French Market Okra.

This is one of the most popular vegetables grown in the South and is being cultivated on a larger scale every year. It is used in making the celebrated dish known as CREOLE GUMBO. It is also boiled in salt water and, when cooled off, mixed with vinegar, sweet oil and other seasoning and served as a salad. It is wholesome and nutritious, also a healthy vegetable for the stomach.

Culture.

Should be planted early in spring or as soon as the ground is warm, for if sown too early, the seed will rot. Sow in drills two to three feet apart, and when the plants are up, thin out, leaving one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches in the row.

Tall Growing—This is a good variety for the market, but since the dwarf sorts have been introduced it is not being cultivated to any large extent.

Early French Market—This is one of the best sorts for market as well as for family use, and is almost exclusively used here by truckers and market gardeners. It is of a half dwarf growth and very prolific; the pods are of a light green color, seldom ribbed, and remain tender much longer than any other kind.

White Velvet—This is a white Okra, dwarf, with long, round, smooth pods, free from ridges. Fine for family use.

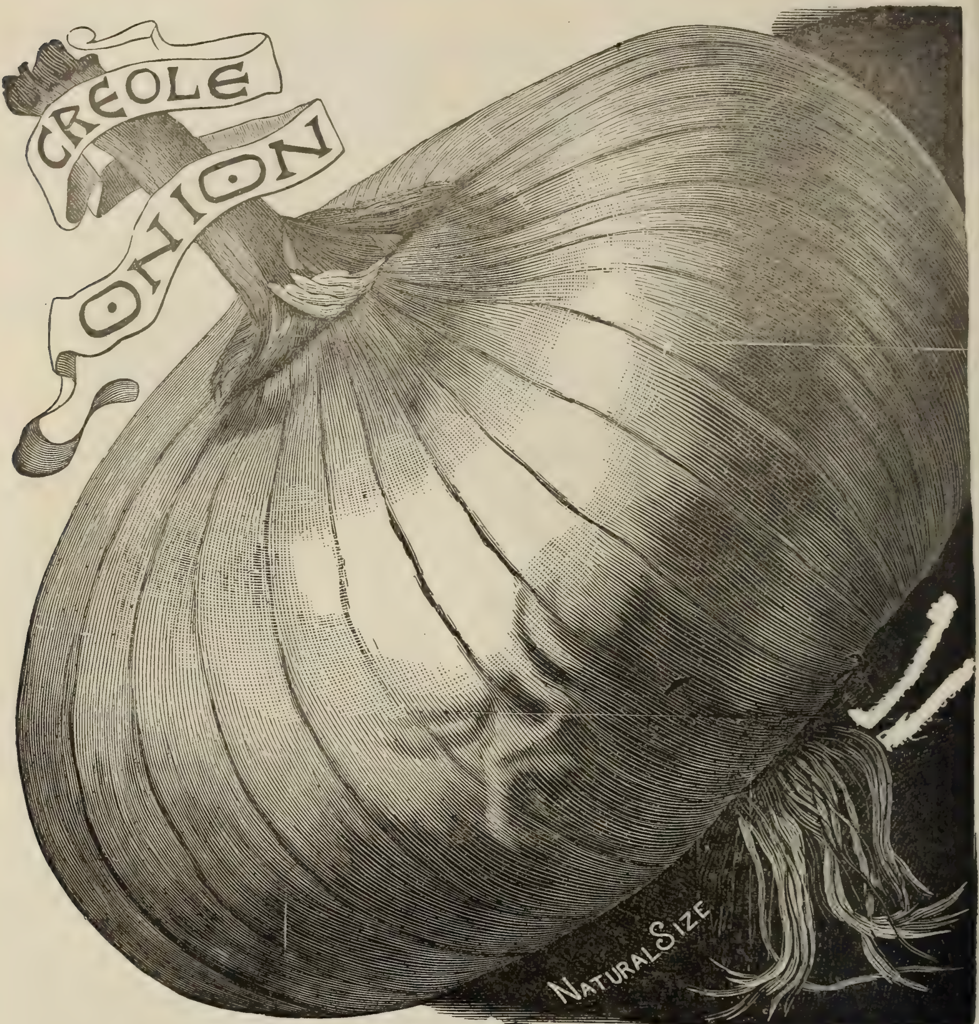
ONIONS.

Culture.

In Onion culture, thorough preparation of the soil, careful sowing and the best of culture, though essential for a good yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality is used. With the same care and conditions, Creole onion seeds grown in two different sections may be so unequal in quality of good, merchantable onions that it is more profitable to sow only the purest and best stocks. Our Seed is grown by a reliable grower on Bayou Lafourche, and only the choicest bulbs are set out for the growing of our seed. We do not depend on chance purchases, as some houses do; for many times some unscrupulous trucker will cut seed from shot-up onions which are utterly unfit to grow merchantable stock for the market. The onion crop is one of the leading vegetables planted for our market, for shipping as well as home use. Thousands of barrels are grown in the State of Louisiana and are shipped to the leading cities in the United States in the spring and early summer. The only and best keeping sort for our section and other neighboring States is the Creole Onion. Under favorable circumstances—that is, if our spring season is not too wet—the Red and White Bermuda seed (Teneriffe grown) will make a fine onion, but not as good a keeper as the Creole, and is much milder in flavor. The proper time to sow the seed is after the 15th of September. It also can be sown in January and February, thinly in drills.

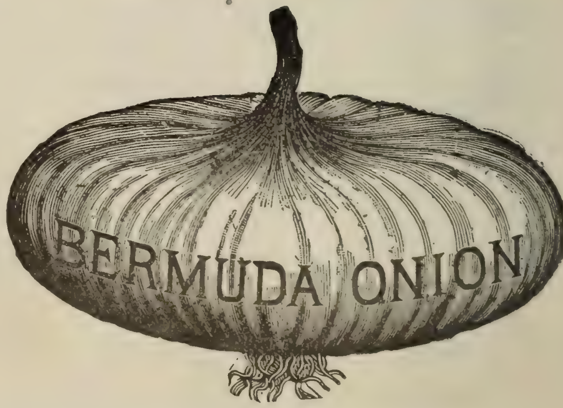
Creole, or Louisiana—This variety is of brownish red color and very solid; it is of fine flavor and half round in shape. It is a longer keeper than any Northern or Western sort and seldom gets soft.

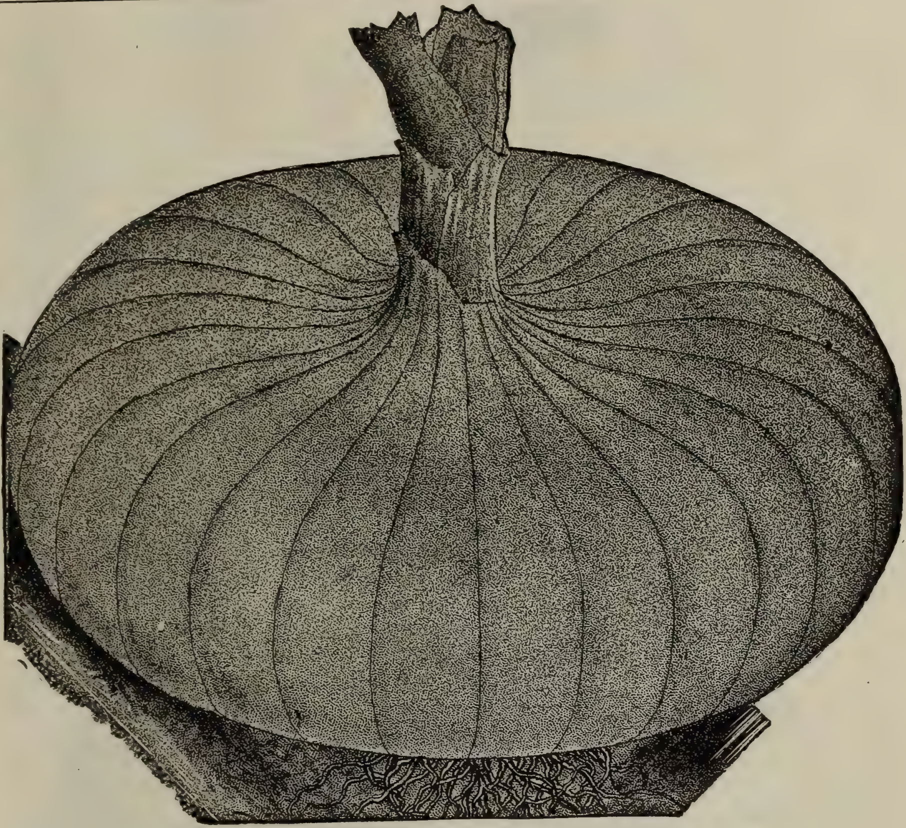
Truck-Farmers write to us for special prices on large quantities.



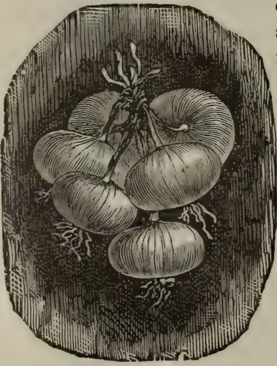
■**Australian Brown Onion** — This variety is of recent introduction and owing to its extraordinary keeping qualities and beautiful amber-brown color, is becoming very popular in the Northern and Eastern Markets. It is of roundish form, attractive color, mild flavor, almost as solid as a rock and an early variety. The seed should be sown in the South latter part of September, beginning of October, and they will produce fine onions in spring. Do not fail to give this onion a trial.

Red Bermuda. (Teneriffe grown).—This is a splendid sort for





White Queen Onion.

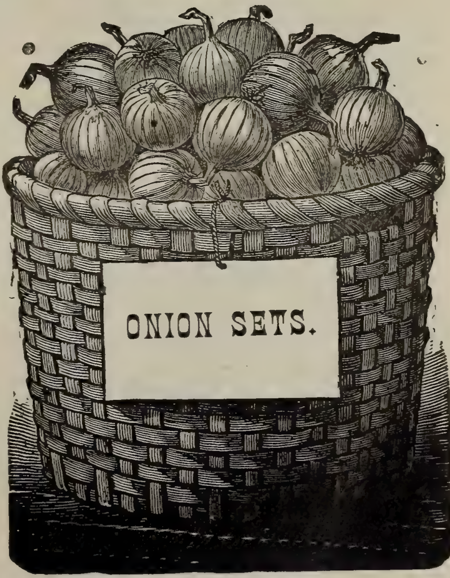


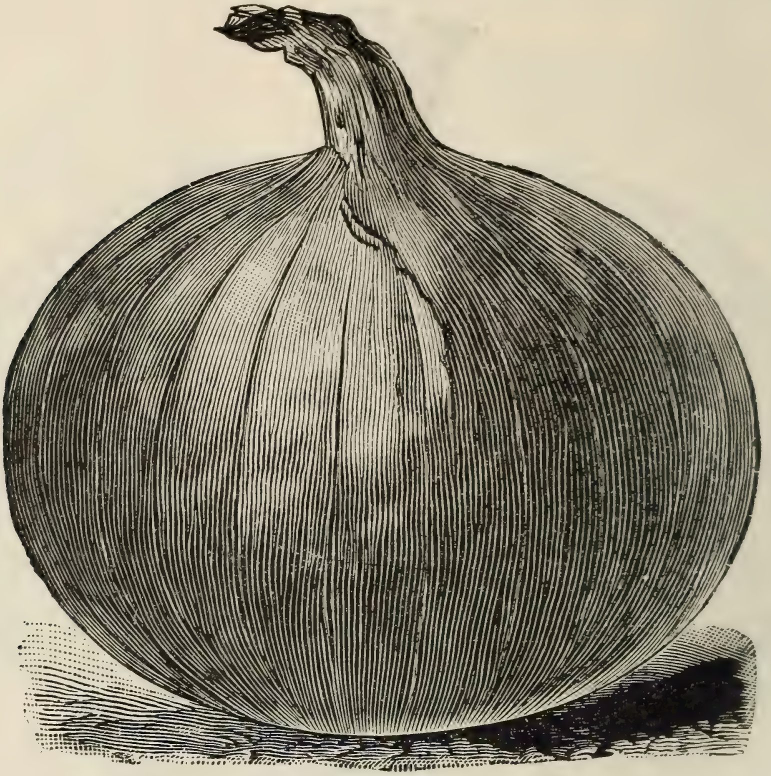
Ex. Early White Pearl Onions.

early shipping and for bunching for market. Red in color and flat in shape; grows to very large size in rich soil. Fine for family use and home market.

White Bermuda, (Teneriffe grown). — Same as the Red variety, but of a light straw color and mild in flavor.

Crystal Wax White Bermuda Onion—Same as the other Bermuda varieties in flavor; but is of a pure white waxy color and very attractive. It is grown extensively for shipping to Northern and Eastern markets as it is very early.





Selected Australian Brown Onion.

White Queen, (Italian).—This is of medium size, very early and flat in shape; can be sown as late as February and still produce good-sized bulbs. It is very mild in flavor and is splendid when boiled and served with white sauce for table.

Extra Early White Pearl—A very fine, Italian variety that grows quickly to a good marketable size. Very popular, and is splendid for family use as well as for shipping. The bulb is flat pure white in color, very attractive and extremely mild in flavor. The seed can be sown in September and October for an early spring crop and in January and February in drills for a summer crop. It is claimed to excel most other Italian onion varieties, in keeping qualities.

SHALLOTS.

A species of small onion which is used in its green state for flavoring soups, stews, salads, etc. It grows in clumps, which are divided and set out in the fall of the year and early spring in rows a foot apart and about six inches in the rows. Latter part of spring, when the tops are dry, they are taken up, thoroughly dried and spread out thinly in a dry, airy place.

ONION SETS.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five to six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows.

Red Western Sets—Will produce a fairly good onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

Yellow Western Sets—Same as the red sets, only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

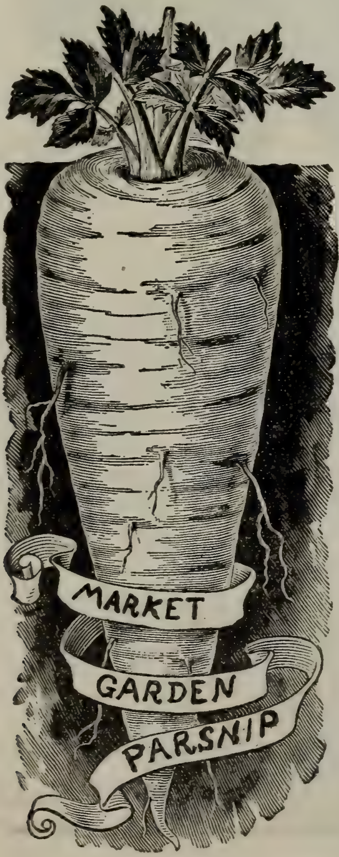
White Western Sets—A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

PARSNIP.

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

Culture.

They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

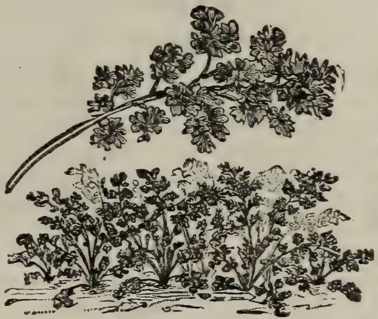


Hollow Crown or Market Garden—Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root.

PARSLEY.

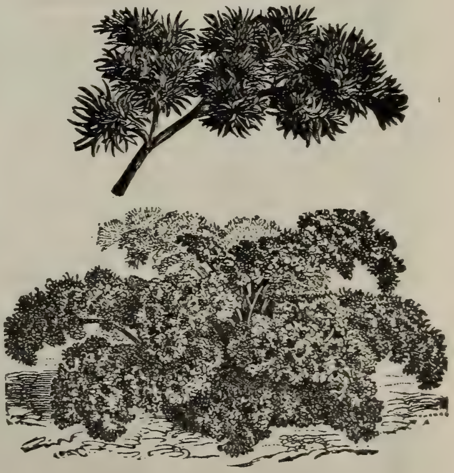
Culture.

Sow in the fall from August to November and in the spring from January to May. It is generally sown broad-cast. Used a great deal for seasoning and ornamenting fancy dishes.



Plain Parsley.

Plain Parsley—This is the only variety grown for the New Orleans market; as it grows tall and makes very dark colored leaves; is also stronger in flavor and hardier than the other varieties.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

Champion Moss Curled—A compact growing, finely cut and thickly curled-sort of a bright green color. Very ornamental for decorating fancy dishes. It is grown here very extensively for shipping to the northern and eastern markets during winter and early spring.

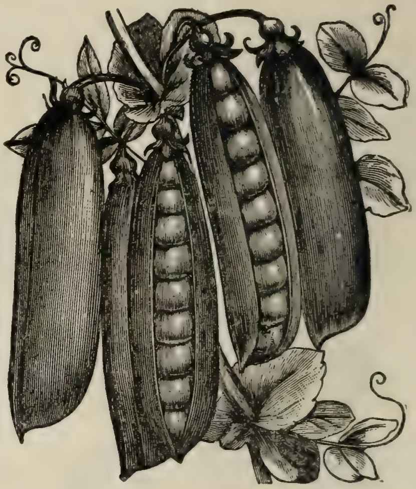
Market Gardener's Curled — This variety is the shippers favorite and is especially recommended for Market Gardeners, as it stands the winter well and does not turn yellow, or light green in color as quickly as other sorts. It is of strong growth, beautifully curled, of an attractive green color.

PEAS.

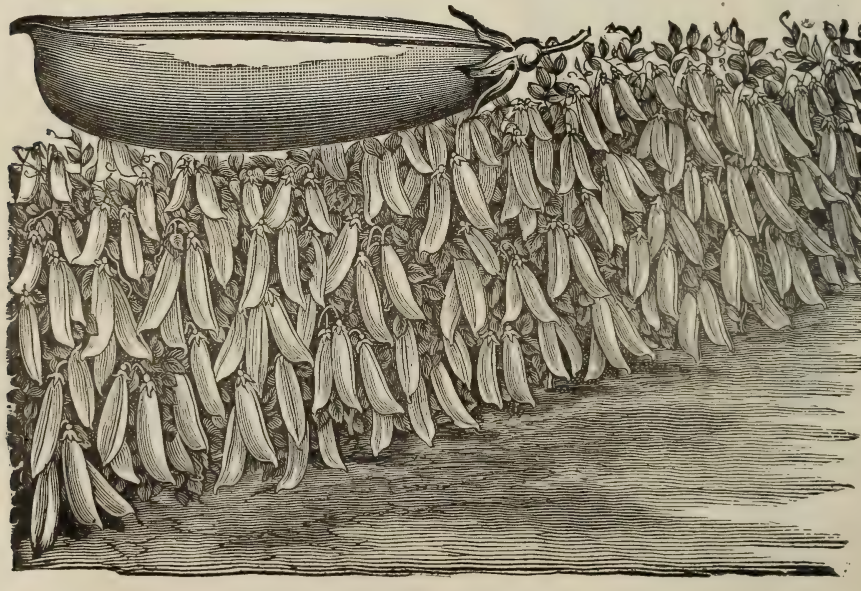
Culture.

For early Peas the ground should be light and well manured the year previous; as fresh manure will produce a rank growth of vine and they will make only a small and uneven crop, at the same time a poor quality of peas. Late Peas, such as the Marrowfats, can be successfully grown in a moderately heavy soil; as if sown in too rich ground, they will not bear much of a crop. The early varieties can be planted in the months of August, September and October and during January, February and March. The Marrowfats should be sown in November, December and January for a late crop, as they stand more cold, also bearing longer than the early kinds.

Schindler's Extra Early — This is the earliest and best of all the extra early kinds. It has held the lead for many years on the New Orleans market, and is yet the best variety for gardeners. It is very prolific and ripens so uniformly that the vines can be cleaned up at one picking. This is a desirable feature, as the gardener can sell his entire crop on a top market. It is the best variety for all-around purposes.

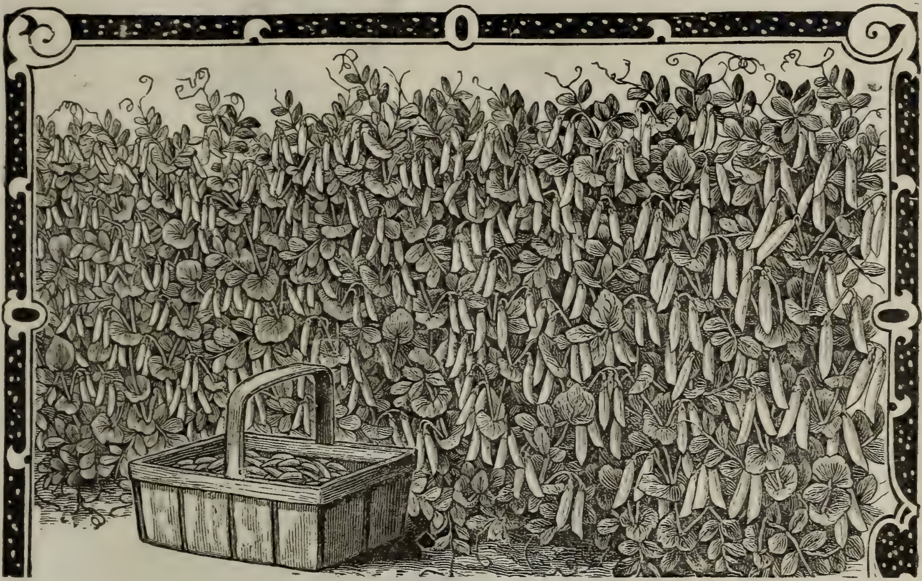


Early Washington Peas.



Schindler's Extra Early Peas.

Purity, Quality and Reliability is our motto.



Early Alaska Peas.

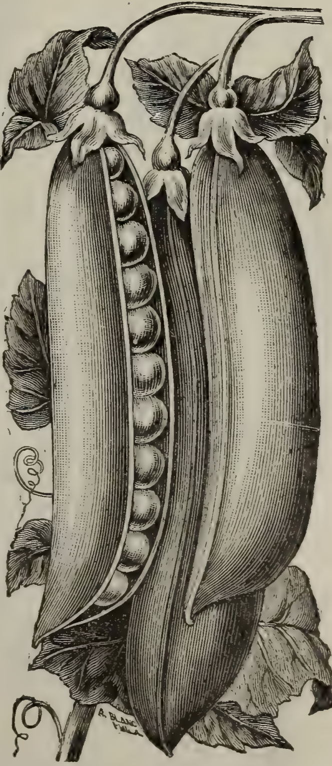
Early Washington, Early May or **Frame** which are nearly all the same thing, are about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods are a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

Early Alaska—By careful selection and growing we have developed stock of this smooth, blue pea, of unequaled evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods. Vines two, to two and one-half feet high bearing four to seven long pods which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe peas small, bluish green. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.

Extra Early Premium Gem—Seed wrinkled. Vines 14 to 18 inches high, extra early in season; pods two and a half to three inches long, round, well-filled with peas of delicious flavor, quality very choice; the most productive of the very dwarf varieties; excellent for market.

American Wonder—(Wrinkled) Nearly as early as the First and Best, with stout, branching vines about nine inches high and covered with well filled pods containing seven or eight large exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Dry peas medium sized, much wrinkled, pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered.

Champion of England, (Wrinkled). — Green-wrinkled variety, famous for its delicious flavor, it is a shy bearer, consider it one of the finest varieties for family use,



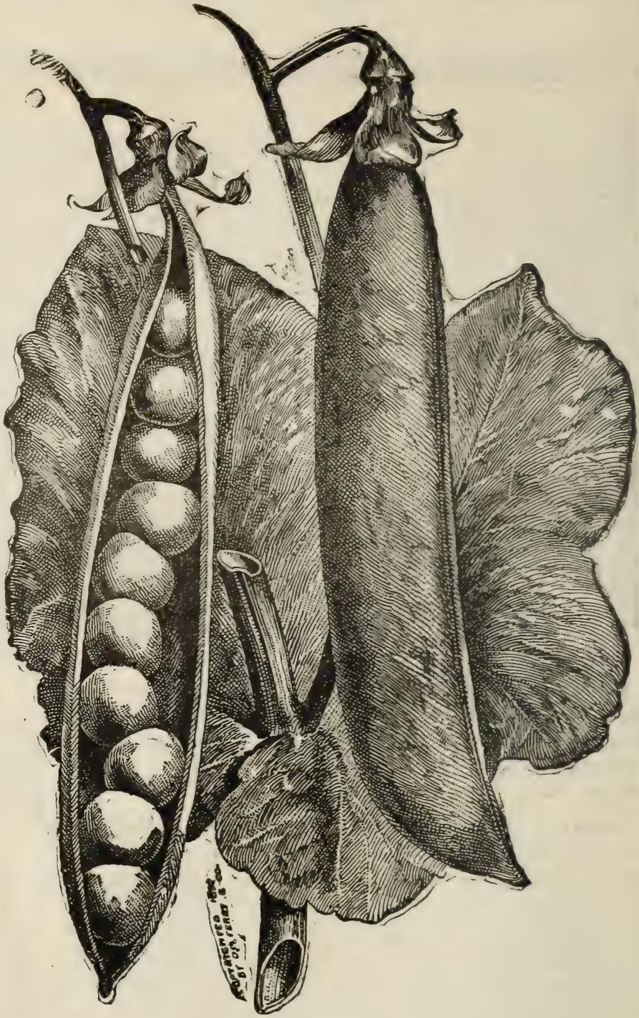
Extra Early Premium Gem Peas.

Try the "Money Maker" Davis Perfect Cucumber.

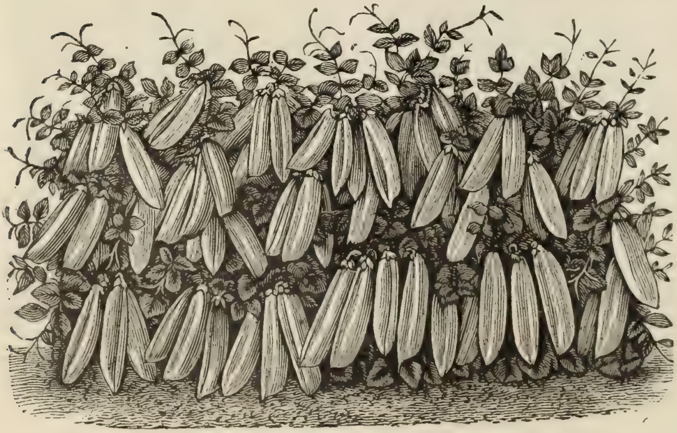
and will follow any of the second early varieties in ripening, the germ of this pea is very delicate, and should the weather be wet or damp for several days after planting it will invariably rot in the ground, and another planting should at once be made.

Laxton's Alpha (Wrinkled) — Each year adds still more attractive features to this desirable early wrinkled variety; it produces fine, large-sized pods, very productive, and of exquisite flavor, resembling the old Champion of England.

Large White Marrowfat—Cultivated very extensively for the summer crop. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.



Çarter's Stratagem Peas.



Blue Beauty Peas

Black-Eye Marrowfat—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the best Marrowfat sorts. Very hardy.

Carter's Stratagem—Most stocks of the large-podded, semi-dwarf, English varieties of peas have been so wanting in uniformity and evenness of type as to disgustAmerican planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock of this, the best variety of that class, which comes true, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best of the large podded sorts. The pods are of immense size and uniformly filled with very large, dark green peas of the finest quality. One of the very best varieties for market gardeners and family use.

First and Best—This is a strain of Extra Earlies, which when first introduced gained quite a reputation, but within a few years it has been superceded by other varieties which have proved not only much earlier but far more productive; average height of growth three feet, and owing to its strong growth, will continue in a bearing state longer than the finer strain of Extra Earlies.

Telephone (WRINKLED).—A marvelous variety, producing pods of prodigious size and well filled with mammoth peas of exquisite flavor. Growth, five feet; an extra-ordinary cropper.

Blue Beauty—This is a blue, round pea, which is nearly as early as the famous American Wonder, but far more productive and a sure cropper; the uniform height of its growth is two feet, so regular is its appearance when growing in rows it resembles a miniature Ledge; its pods are of medium size and well filled. Its quality and flavor cannot be surpassed.

Field OR Cow Peas—Used very extensively here in the South for fertilizing, as well as for making hay for winter feed. It is splendid for fattening hogs, and when the pods are dry and threshed the peas make a splendid feed for poultry. They should be sown from April till July broad-cast; if to be used as a fertilizer. The vines should be plowed under when about two to three feet long. Clay Peas and Whippoorwills are the leading kinds used

PEPPERS.

Culture.

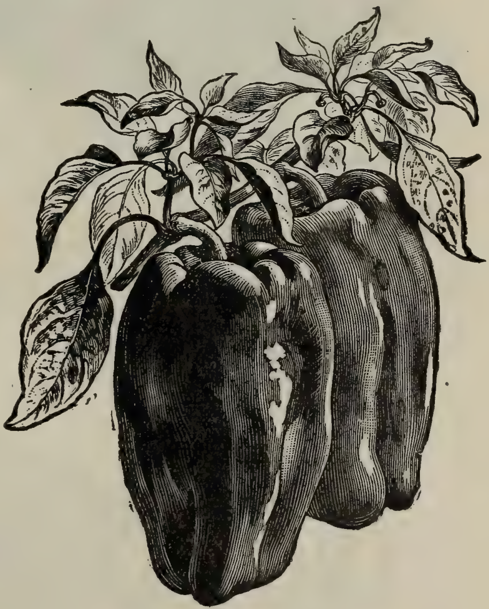
To raise pepper plants successfully and to have them early for market, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed during January, and as soon as the weather moderates and the plants are large enough they should be transplanted into the open ground in rows from 18 to 24 inches apart and about 15 inches in the rows. Never sow sweet peppers in close proximity to the hot varieties; as they will mix readily.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous — This variety is almost exclusively planted by the market gardeners here for our market and for shipping. It is very mild, of a beautiful green color, of large size, tapering towards the end. Superior to any other kind for salads or stuffed.

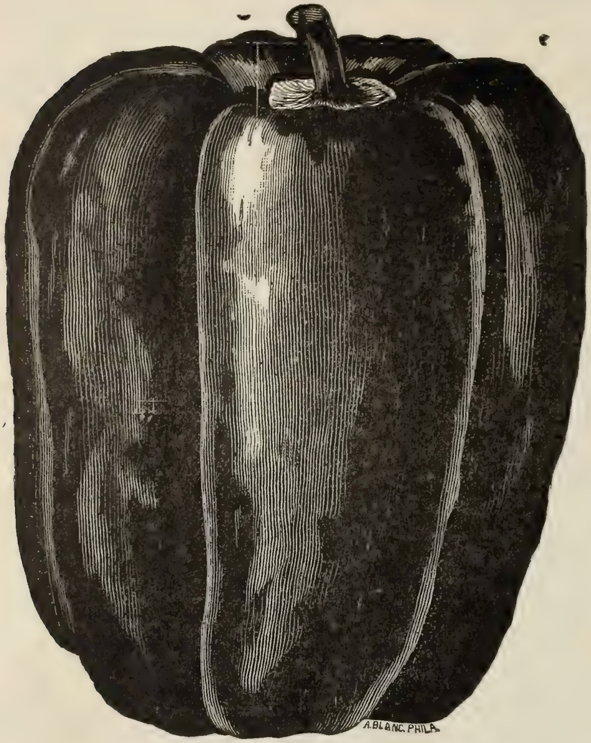
Ruby King—A sweet pepper which grows to a very large size; produces fruit from five to six inches long and about four inches in diameter. Is mild in flavor and can be used as a salad same as Sweet Spanish.

Golden Dawn OR Mango—Of a beautiful golden yellow color, very attractive, mild and sweet; in shape it resembles the Bull Nose. Fine for family use.

"Chinese Giant" Sweet Pepper—This variety is double the size of Ruby King; it is immensely productive notwithstanding its large size. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit not more than two and a half feet in height. They are well branched and set fruit very thickly, which measure from 5 to 6 inches in diameter and depth; it matures the fruit nearly as early as the Ruby King. The flesh is extremely mild, as sweet as an apple and unusually thick; splendid for salad and for stuffing.

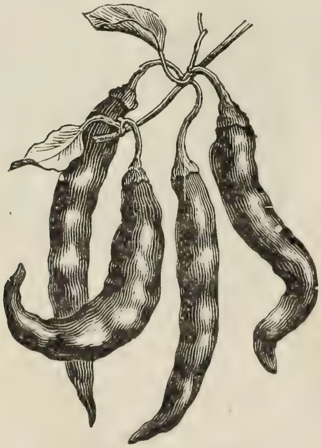


Ruby King Pepper.

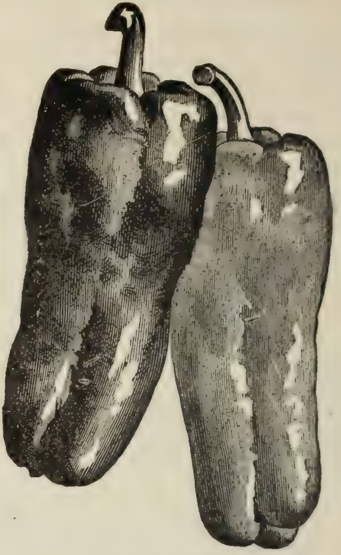

A. BLANC. PHILA.

Chinese Giant Sweet Pepper.

Long Red Cayenne—This is a long narrow sort, tapered and inclined to curve; it is very hot and used a great deal in the South for seasoning and making pepper sauce.



Long Red Cayenne Pepper.



Sweet Spanish Monstrous Pepper.

Tabasco (Genuine).—Grown extensively for making the well known Tabasco pepper sauce; in fact it is almost the only kind raised for that purpose; it is the hottest variety of the pepper family. It is very prolific, as it produces bushes three to four feet high, which are literally covered with fruit which is about three-quarters to an inch in length and narrow. They are easily gathered, as the peppers do not adhere to the stem, which is quite an advantage over the other kinds.

Birdeye—A very hot and prolific sort; also attractive and ornamental; the fruit does not get any larger than a small pea and is of a deep red color. Is fine for putting up in bottles with vinegar and used for seasoning purposes.

Our specialty is the Market Gardeners and Truck-Farmers trade. Our stocks of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Celery, Radish, etc., are grown and selected to meet the requirements of these critical classes of buyers. Our prices are low considering the exceptional quality of our goods.

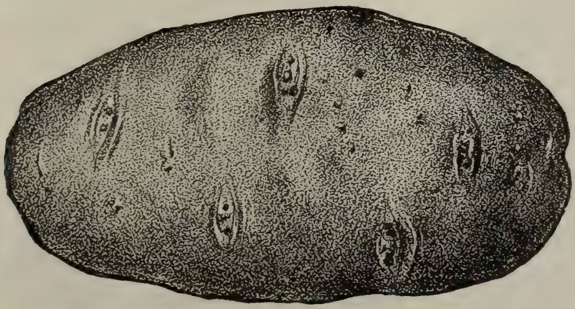
POTATOES.

We make a specialty in handling only the best varieties of *Seed Potatoes* and only offer those best adapted to our climate and proven by careful tests to be the best producers for this market.

The early varieties produce best in light, dry, rich, sandy soil; the best fertilizers, are well rotted stable manure, cotton seed meal and super-phosphates.

Always select good size and medium potatoes for spring planting; cut each tuber to two or three eyes to each piece; plant in drills about three feet apart in order to cultivate them properly. In planting them in gardens, two feet apart is sufficient. The proper time to plant potatoes is from middle December till latter part of March; the best time for a general crop, is to plant from latter part of January to end of February. Potatoes can also be grown successfully here in the South for a Fall crop; the tubers should be planted during August and September. The seed must be planted whole; for if cut, the potatoes are apt to rot; therefore all the small potatoes or cullings should be used from the Spring crop for seed stock.

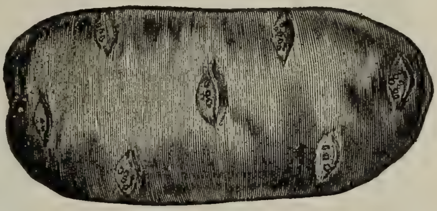
The best potatoes for this section and vicinity are Boston Peerless, White Star, Early Rose and Early Triumph. The latter do well on Piney Wood land; if fertilizers are properly used. We carry the following varieties in stock and consider them the best kind to plant in the Southern States for earliness and productiveness for the market and family use.



Early Rose Potato.

Early Rose—The earliest and best potato for family use and for shipping to distant markets. It is quite productive and does well on light, rich soil. The potato has a light pink skin; is oval and long, flesh pure white and very mealy when boiled.

Early Triumph—This variety has become very popular and is extensively grown on light, sandy soil and piney wood land; where it produces prolific crops of good sized tubers. It is of a fine round shape, light red color, flesh pure white and excellent for table use. Our stock of seed is genuine second crop Tennessee grown. None better to be had.

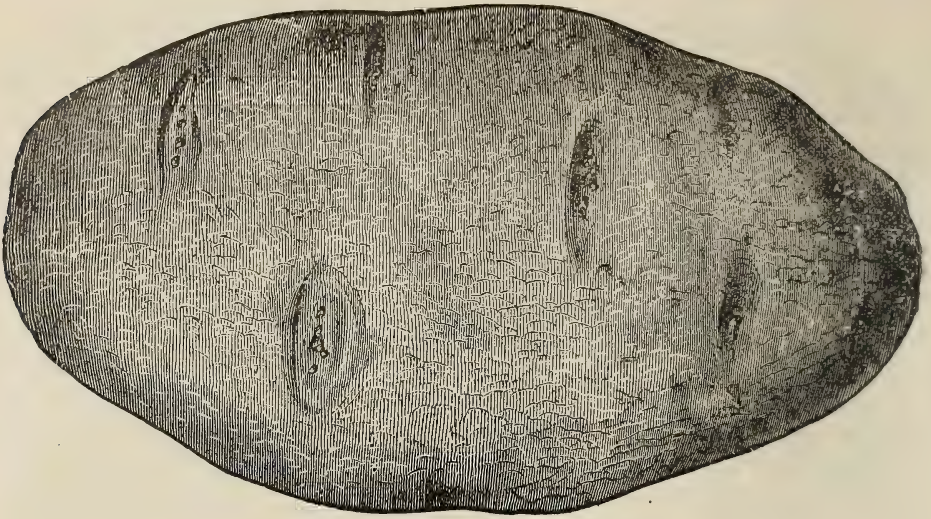


White Star Potato.

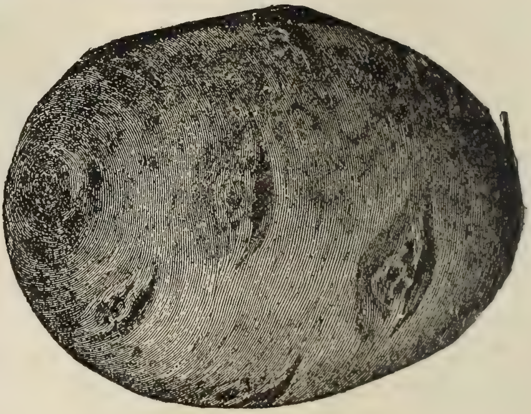
Early Ohio—A seedling of the Rose, resembling in color, of round-oblong shape: it is of fine quality, about a week earlier than the Rose, is a good yielder, and one of the very finest varieties for the table.

Early Beauty of Hebron — One of the best of the early varieties. In some sections it proves earlier than the Early Rose, vine vigorous, growing very rapidly; very productive. Tubers similar in shape to the Early Rose, but shorter. Skin tinged with pink at first, but becomes pure white during the Winter. It is of the finest quality.

Extra Early Vermont—This variety in color, form and appearance, is similar to the Early Rose; it is however considered by many rather more hardy. A better keeper, more productive and earlier, and always proves a favorite wherever tried.



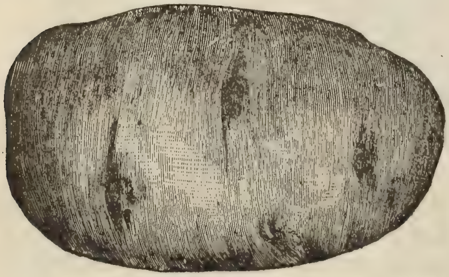
Boston Peerless Potato.



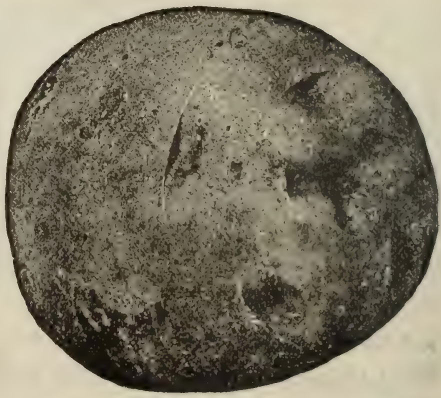
Early Ohio Potato.

Boston Peerless—This is a handsome potato in appearance, free from rot and never hollow; skin dull white and slightly russeted, flesh very white; eyes few and even with the surface, oblong to round in shape; large and very productive. Of fine quality, cooks dry and mealy; splendid for table use. One of the leading kinds for our market and is quite extensively planted by the gardeners and truckers in this vicinity.

White Star—A splendid and productive variety for market and table use; it is medium early, tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of a dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; also a good keeper. Although only planted here recently to any extent; it has become the market gardener's favorite.

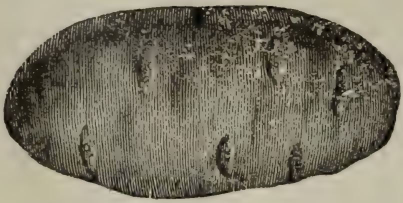


Early Beauty of Hebron Potato.



Early Triumph Potato.

Market Gardeners give Schindler's Seeds the preference.



Burbank Seedling Potato.

Burbank Seedling—A white skinned medium early variety, of fine form and good size, has few eyes, which are but little below the surface. Either boiled or baked it is dry and floury, while the flesh is of fine grain and excellent flavor. Good yielder.

White Elephant—This is a fine late variety of excellent quality, fine flavor, wonderfully productive, of great beauty and a fine keeper. Tubers large and solid, skin and flesh white; mealy when boiled.

SWEET POTATOES.

Spanish Yam—One of the finest varieties for table use and surpasses the celebrated Jersey Yam in quality and productiveness; the skin is of a brownish yellow color, with elongated veins; flesh light yellow and very sweet. When baked they become soft and usually the saccharine matter is seen upon the surface of the potato.

California Yam—This is one of the earliest varieties and is planted extensively for our home market and for shipping to Northern and Eastern points, where it brings remunerative prices. The skin is dull white in color, flesh white, dry and mealy when cooked. The potato is long and very productive; producing from 200 to 250 bushels per acre on rich soil. A good keeper; splendid for feeding stock and table use.

Southern Queen or Mamselle—This is also a fine early sort; planted for our market and is a good keeper; not apt to rot as easily as the other kinds. It is of a grayish white color; flesh creamy white and mealy. It does very well on high sandy land; fine for table use.

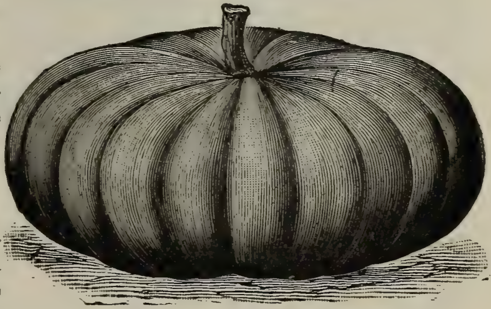
Bunch or Vineless Yam — A very productive and marketable sort; good keeper and shipper; it is a late variety and can be planted closer in the hills than the other kinds as it makes very little vines; they produce enormous crops on rich land. The flesh is of a creamy white color.

Pumpkin Yam — This potato is becoming the leading variety on our market; the skin is of a reddish brown color; flesh dark salmon color, very sweet and almost similar in taste to Cashaw Pumpkin. Very fine for table use.

PUMPKINS.

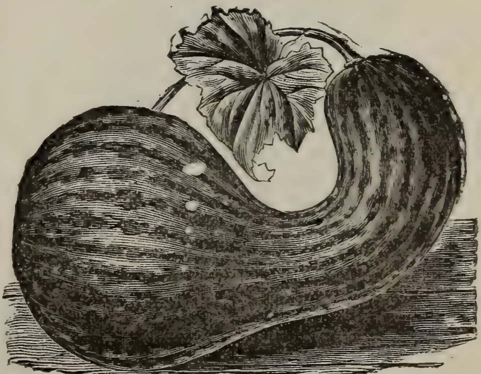
Culture.

Pumpkins can be grown in almost any kind of soil; of course the richer the ground the larger fruit they will produce. They should be planted in hills 10 to 12 feet apart and cultivated same as melons and cucumbers.



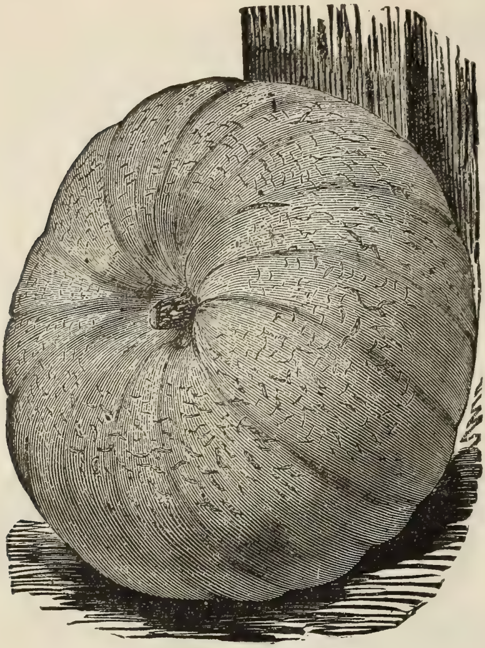
Large Cheese or Field Pumpkin.

Large Cheese or Field—Most popular sort for field and market use; splendid for feeding cattle. It is of large, round, flat shape, salmon-yellow in color, solid and a long keeper. Used to quite an extent in the South for table use.



Cashaw Crook-Neck Pumpkin.

Cashaw Crook-Neck, (Greenstriped). —This is the leading variety planted for the New Orleans market. It is of a greenish-yelow color with deep green stripes; flesh is fine grained, yellow and sweet. Best kind for table use.



Mammoth Tours Pumpkin.

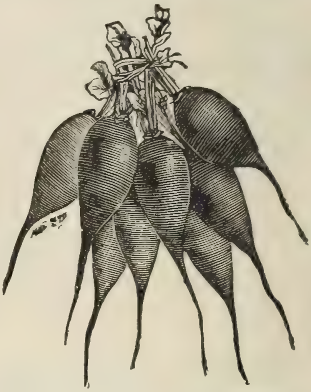
Mammoth Tours Pumpkin—This variety is famous for the size of the Pumpkins it produces; which frequently weigh from 100 to 125 lbs. It is of a grayish yellow color, flesh is coarse grained and fine for stock-feeding. Where size is an object, we recommend this variety.

RADISH.

Culture.

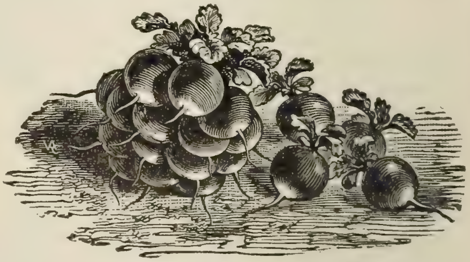
Radishes are grown here for our markets all the year around on an extensive scale. The ground should be well prepared, rich and mellow; the early varieties can be sown broad-cast, amongst other crops, as Spinach, Carrots, Lettuce, Beets and Peas. During the summer months in order that the radishes may mature quickly and be brittle, they have to be watered frequently. The leading varieties used here are the Half-Long Scarlet French, Long Brightest Scarlet and White Strasburg. During the winter the Early Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped is sown largely for shipping to the Northern markets.

Early Scarlet Turnip, (White-Tipped).—One of the handsomest of the turnip-radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting out-doors. It is but a little later than the White-Tipped. Forcing and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the primary objects. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a white-tip; flesh white and of the best quality Planted extensively by the market gardeners here for shipping to the Northern markets.



Half Long Deep Scarlet Radish.

Early Scarlet Globe—This very beautiful German variety has proved a very great favorite; it is of a brillant scarlet color, of globe shape; short leaved and very early, remarkable, not only for its great beauty and its extreme earliness, but is one of the most salable varieties, as its very attractive appearance always insures its sale.



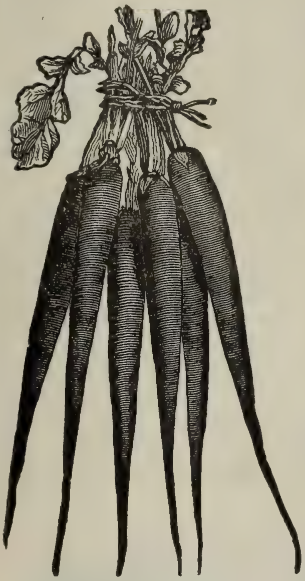
Early Scarlet Turnip (White Tipped) Radish.

French Half Long Deep Scarlet. The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brillant, deep, rich red color, and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till overgrown.

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is the brightest and handsomest colored, scarlet radish known, and a

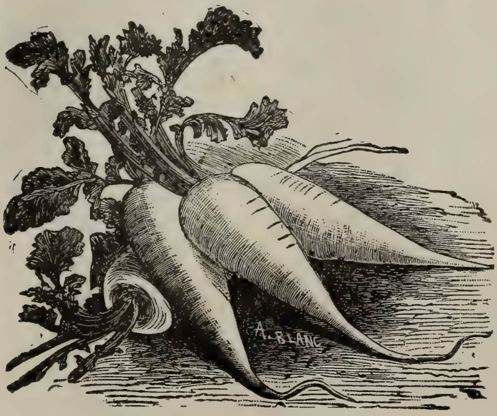
If you want to grow Cucumbers for profit try The "Davis Perfect."

decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown, when they are as large as the Wood's Early Frame. It has a small top. and does not run to neck.



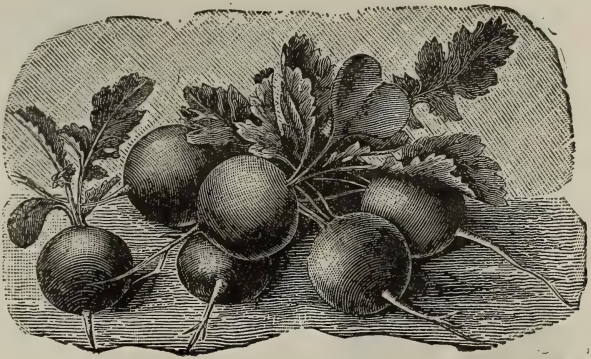
Selected Early Long Scarlet Radish.

Long Scarlet, Short Top Improved—This small topped sort is about six inches long grows half out of the ground, and is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or market use. It continues brittle and tender until July. The roots are very uniform in shape, smooth, and very bright red in color. The flesh is white and crisp.



White Summer Strasburg Radish.

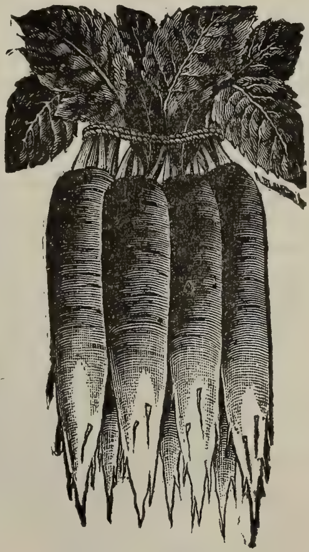
Chartier—This radish is quite distinct in appearance from any other variety; it is long like the Long Scarlet; the color at the top is crimson, running into pink about the middle; the balance of the root downward is pure white. It will grow to a large size before it becomes pithy.



Scarlet Globe Radish.

Early White Box—This is one of the very best varieties for either forcing, cold frame culture, or for early sowing in the open ground. They are of the most perfect form, of a paper-white color, very mild, of pleasant flavor and exceedingly early.

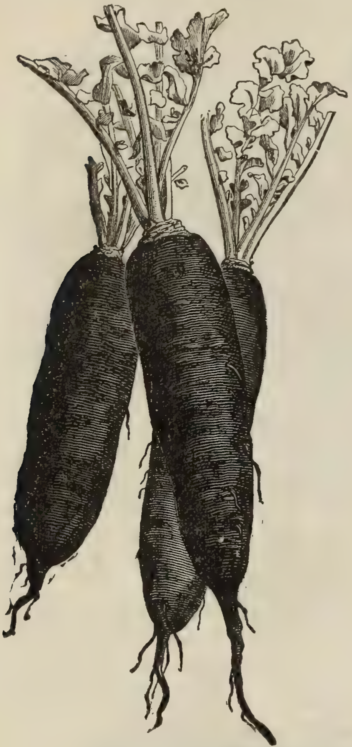
White Summer Strasburg—This is a very desirable early Summer variety, of an oblong tapering shape and of pure white color, is exceedingly crisp and tender; it forms its



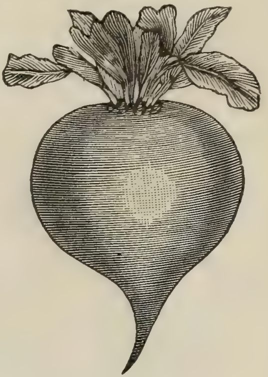
Improved Chartier Radish.

roots very quickly, and can be sown throughout the Summer, as it stands the heat remarkably well; it is a very popular variety in our markets and is rapidly becoming one of our most salable varieties here.

Long Black Spanish—One of the latest as well as the hardiest of radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black; of very large size and firm texture.



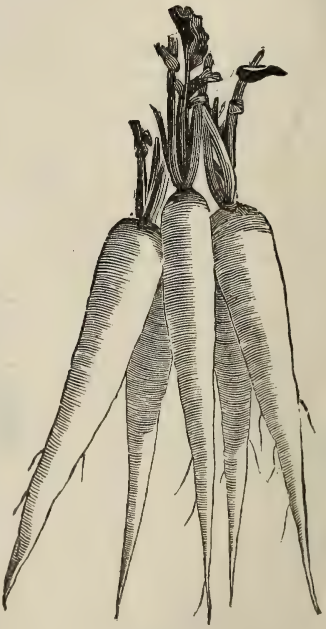
Long Black Spanish Radish.



Yellow Summer Turnip Radish.

Long White Vienna, or **Lady Finger**—A very excellent white variety with long very smooth, white roots, which are crisp and tender, it is one of the most desirable of the white summer sorts.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—This variety is very popular; it is half-long shape, pink color, and flesh as solid as an apple; it has not that strong flavor which is peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally as well; it should be sown from August to December and early Spring.



Long White Vienna or Lady Finger Radish.

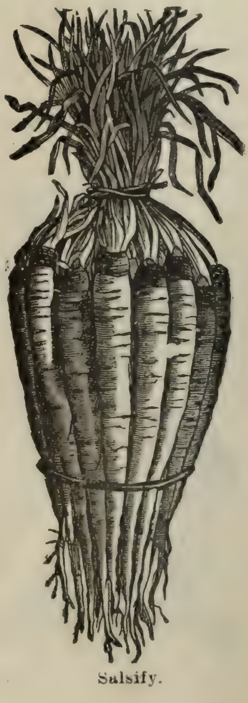
Yellow Summer Turnip Rooted — Very symmetrical and uniform; nearly round, with grayish white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white and rather pungent.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

The long, white, tapering root of Salsify resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor. It is fine when grated and made into batter cakes and patties.

Culture.

It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be spaded or plowed very deep. It should be sown during the beginning of September, not later than December. Sow in drills about 8 to 10 inches apart, and thin out 3 to 4 inches in the row.



Salsify.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This is the only kind planted here, as it is superior to the common variety, being larger, growing stronger and not liable to branch.

SORREL.

Culture.

This is a vegetable which will grow almost in any kind of soil, rich or barren, will last for almost three or four years. It is used mostly for soups and salads; also cooked like Spinach.

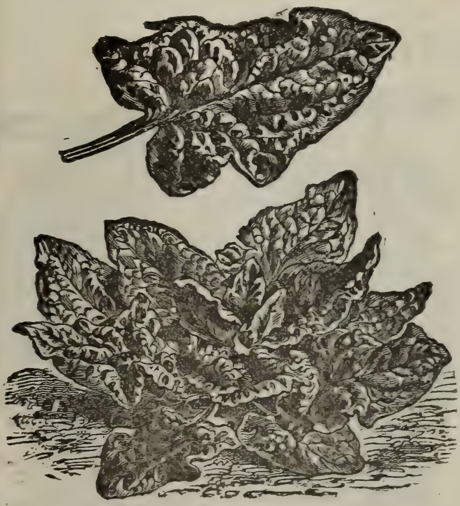
Large Leaved French— The best garden variety; produces large, pale green leaves of fine quality.

SPINACH.

Spinach is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable and makes a delicious dish of greens retaining its bright green color after cooking. It is also pronounced one of the healthiest vegetables grown.

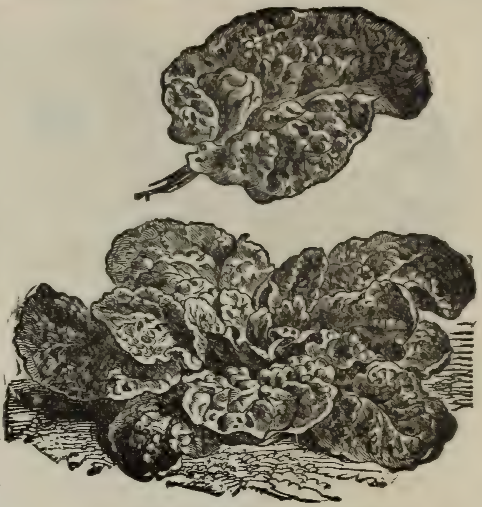
Culture.

Plant in very rich ground; the richer, the larger the leaves. Sow during the fall from September until March, broad-cast or in drills one foot apart.



Broad Leaved Flanders Spinach.

Broad-Leaved Flanders — One of the most vigorous strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly bright green, quite thick and slightly crimped in the center. One of the best sorts for our market and for shipping.



Large Curled Savoy Spinach.

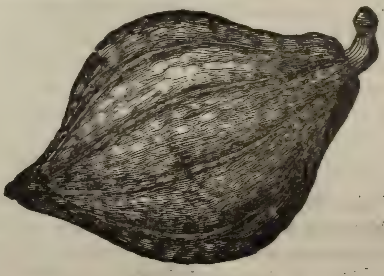
Large Curled Savoy—This is an early variety; produces narrow pointed leaves, curled like those of the Savoy cabbage; only good for family use; goes to seed quickly in Spring.

SQUASH.

The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our vegetables. Few farmers recognize the value of winter squashes; costing no more than one acre of corn to cultivate and easier gathered, will give as much food available for feeding stock as corn will.

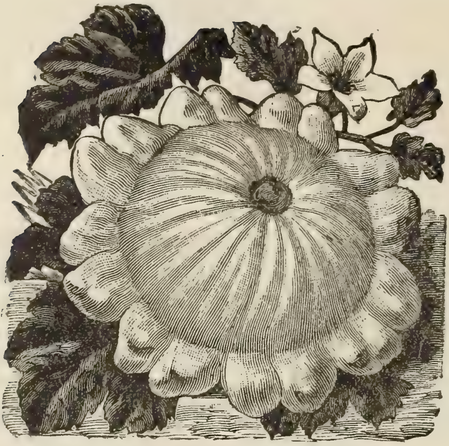
Culture.

For first and early crop the seed of squash should be planted in boxes beginning of February, but the best time is to sow them when the ground gets warm and danger of frost is over. Sow during March for a general crop in hills from three to four feet apart, 6 to 8 seeds in a hill; when well up thin out to three or four of the strongest plants.

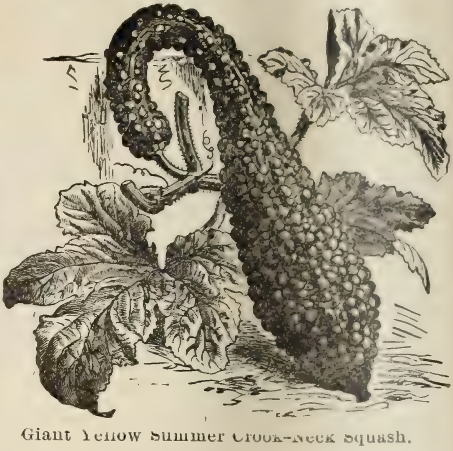


Hubbard Squash.

The finest table Cucumber is The Davis Perfect, try it.



Early White Bush or Patty Pan Squash.



Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck Squash.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan—This is a beautiful clear white variety, uniform in shape, well scalloped, and is superior to any other kind for market.

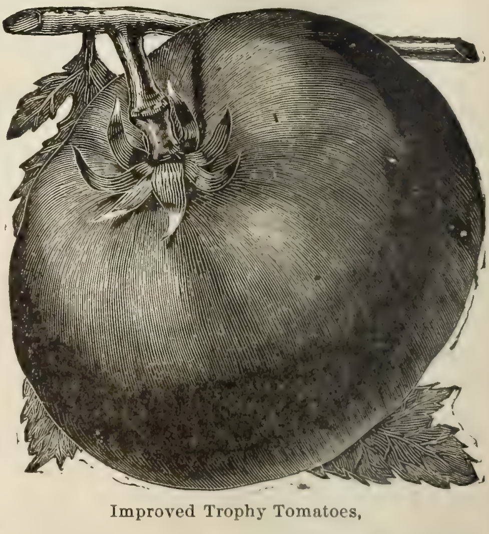
Yellow Summer Crook-Neck—This is a strong growing variety, very early and productive. Fruit measures from 10 to 15 inches in length, with crooked neck and covered with wart-like excresences; of bright yellow color and very tender.

Hubbard—This is one of the best winter squashes; flesh of bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly throughout the winter and can be used for baking like sweet potatoes; it is splendid for feeding stock.

TOMATOES.

Culture.

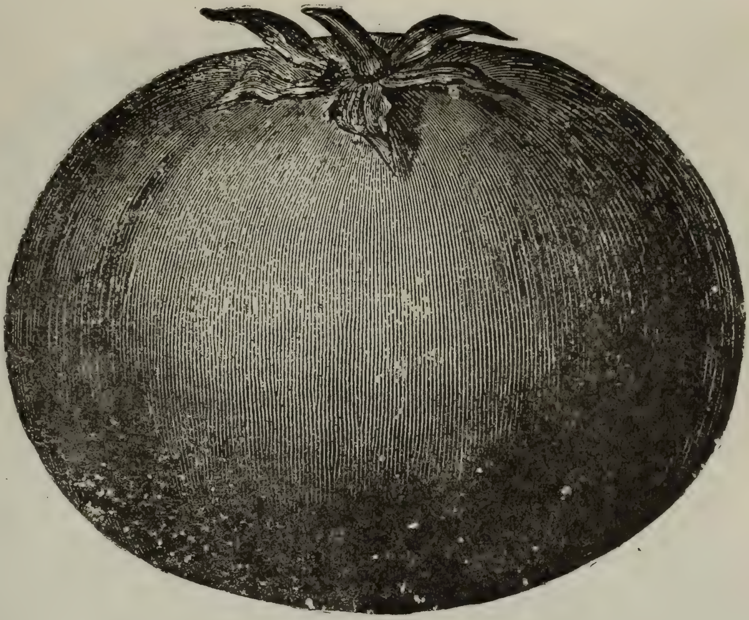
Tomatoes do best on light, warm and not overrich soil; success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow the seed in January, in hot-beds or in flat boxes placed near a window in a warm room. When the plants are from 3 to 4 inches high they should be transplanted into another hot-bed in order to make them strong and sturdy. When the danger of frost is over, which is about the middle of March, they should be transplanted into the open ground in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. They should always be supported by stakes or wire supports, for, if allowed to grow wild the fruit at the bottom of the vine is apt to rot. In March the seed can be sown in the open ground for a general crop. For a late fall crop the seed should be sown from May to August.



Improved Trophy Tomatoes,

Sparks, Earliana, The earliest smooth bright red Tomato in cultivation.—This tomato originated with Mr. Geo. W. Sparks of New Jersey. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The fruit is deep scarlet and grows closely together in clusters of five to

Beware of Tomato Seeds obtained from Canneries.



Beauty Tomatoes.

eight, averaging two and a half inches in diamter; it is smooth and solid, free from ribs or cracks. Flesh deep red, with solid center and small seed cells. Spark's Earliana is as near seedless as any Tomato we ever saw, containing less than ¼ the seed of other varieties and for this reason the *genuine seed* can never be sold at a low price.

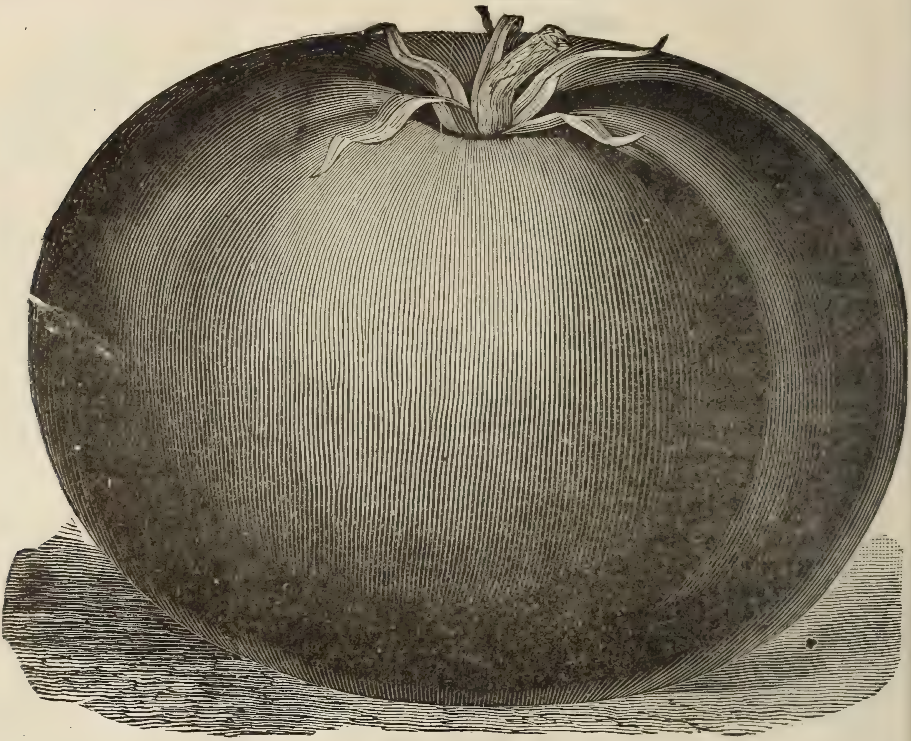
Dwarf Champion — This is a purple fruited variety, which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stake. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, both for market and home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger smoother fruit than the original.

New Dwarf Stone—The introducers of this fine, new Tomato claim that it is very early, as large and prolific, also equally as good in quality as the *regular Stone;* quite as many bushels can be produced on an acre and there is scarcely a perceptible difference in size of fruits. Compared to this new tomato the **Dwarf Champion** is not in it for size of fruit. The testimonials for this splendid new Tomato are many, they come from all parts of the country and from Tomato specialists, who are known as authority where the merit of a variety is in question.

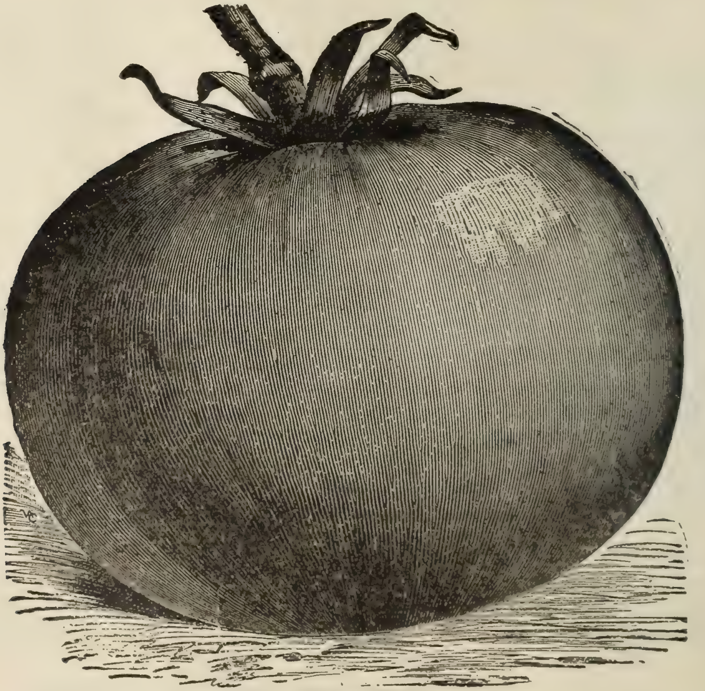
Favorite — This is one of the leading kinds for our market; it is solid, uniform in shape and of a beautiful rich, dark red color; it is also exceedingly smooth; flesh very firm. Market gardeners' favorite.

Stone—This is the heaviest and most solidly fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our Stock is superior to any offered under that name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vigorous and productive vines, fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, deep red in color and solid.

Beauty—We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it the smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin



Stone Tomato.

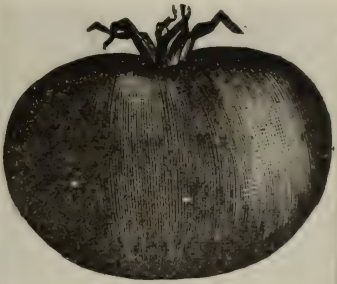


Favorite Tomato.

New Dwarf Stone Tomato.

purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor.

Acme—We have given a good deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it one of the smoothest and most uniform, medium sized early, purple fruited sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited tomato, either for home market or to ship, for private gardens or for canners, it is one of the best. This variety is used for planting under glass.



Dwarf Champion Tomato.

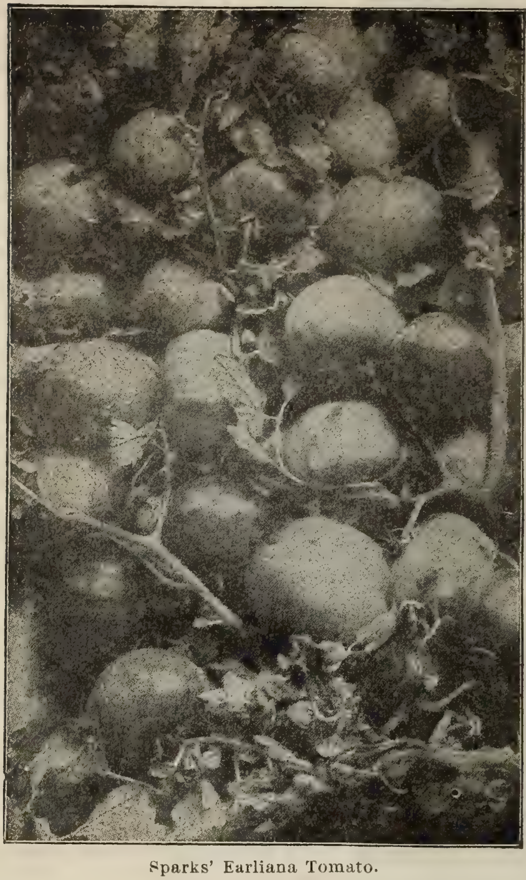
Improved Trophy— The Trophy was the first of the modern improved sorts, and it had qualities of color, size and solidity, which entitled it to hold a place against the much lauded new kinds; though it lacked in smoothness and regularity. By most careful breeding and selection, there has been produced a strain in which all the original good qualities are retained and even more highly developed, yet it compares favorably with any in smoothness, regularity and symmetry of the fruit. We offer our Improved Trophy as a sort whose large, strong growing, vigorous and productive vine, very large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored, and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting.

Perfection—This is one of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, handsome, red fruit, pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactory for forcing under glass.

IMPORTANT.

Superior Stocks are necessary to the prosperity of the Market Gardener. The inferior article may be more attractive at the beginning because it costs less but the Superior Seed gives the more valuable product. You cannot afford to be without the best of Seeds.

Beware of Tomato Seeds obtained from Canneries.



Sparks' Earliana Tomato.

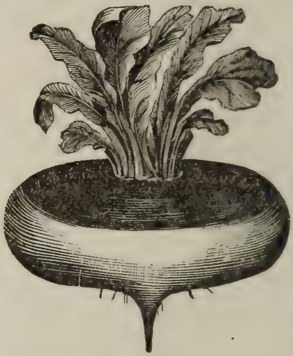
TURNIPS.

Culture.

Sow in June till November in drills 16 inches apart or broad-cast and covered lightly, in new ground or in land that has been manured and worked in, the year previous. If the ground has been used for other crops for some time, the land should be sprinkled with land plaster and well worked to incorporate same. For a late spring crop they should be sown in January, February and March; when they will do very well for summer use. Ruta Bagas should be sown in drills or ridges, from middle of July to middle of September.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The earliest turnip in cultivation—about two weeks earlier than purple top strap-leaved. The root is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a purple top. Flesh white, hard and of fine quality.

Early White Spring—An early white variety; something similar to the Early White Flat Dutch Turnip, not so large, but of fine quality; best kind to be sown for early Spring crop.



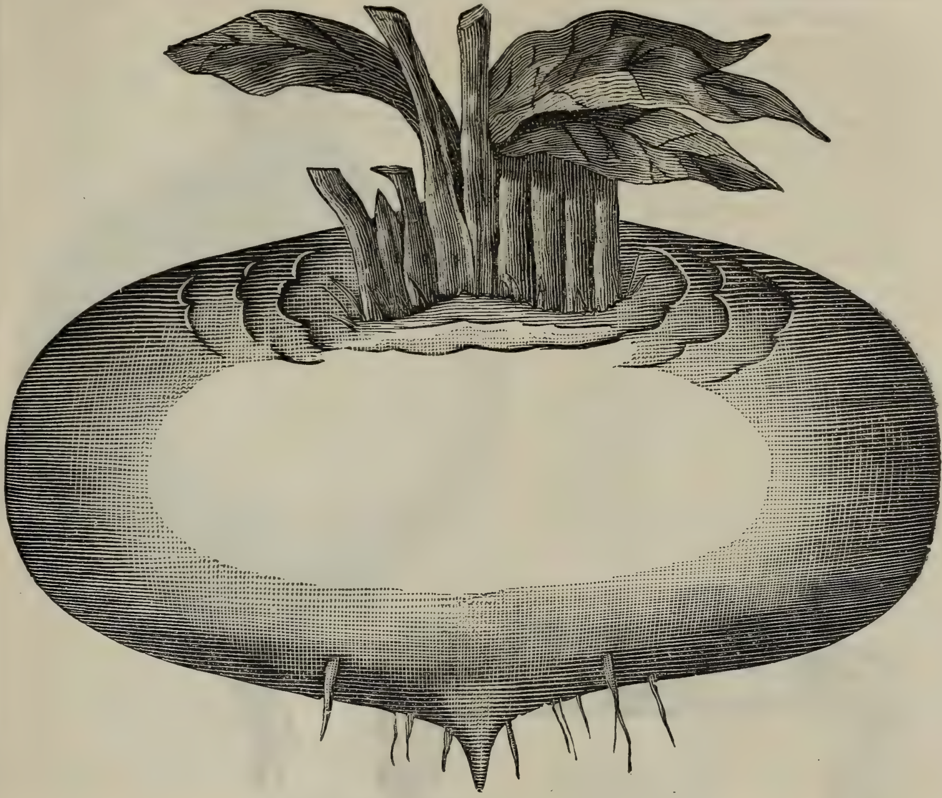
Early Red or Purple Top Turnip.

Early Purple Top (Strap-leaved). — This is an early variety and a great favorite with market gardeners here for an early crop; it is also a fine variety for family use. It is flat in shape, like a broad dish and grows to a good size and very large in rich soil. It is pure white, with a purple or dark red collar, fine grained, white fleshed and sweet, very tender. Leaves few and upright in growth; splendid for table use.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved).—This is an early kind and is largely planted for the earliest market variety, is similar in shape to the *Purple Top Flat* and also has its good qualities, but is pure white and does not sell well on the market, when the Purple Top sorts come in.

Purple Top Globe—This is the leading Turnip for the New Orleans market for a general crop and is grown extensively by the truckers here. It is of same shape as the White Globe, but has a purple or dark red collar and is beautiful in appearance, of most excellent quality, a strong grower and very hardy. It is a splendid table sort; in fact, none better to be had, as it keeps longer than any other kind, and does not become spongy as the other sorts.

Pomeranean White Globe—This is one of the most productive kinds and in



Early White Flat Dutch Turnip. (Strap-Leaved.)

good, rich soil, roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape, pure white and smooth. Splendid for table as well as for stock food.

White Egg—A quick growing sort, very early, egg or oval shaped; pure white, with small top. Flesh very sweet, firm and mild.

Cow-Horn—Is pure white in color, long in shape like a carrot, but crooked; it is inclined to grow half out of the ground. It is of rapid growth, well flavored and is fine for table use as well as for stock food.

White Hanover—This variety resembles the Ruta Baga in shape and partakes of its nature. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; is a long keeper; fine for table use and is especially recommended for feeding cattle during winter and early spring.

Large Amber Globe—One of the best yellow varieties for a field crop for stock or for table use. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, top green. It is hardy and a good keeper; should be planted more for stock food.

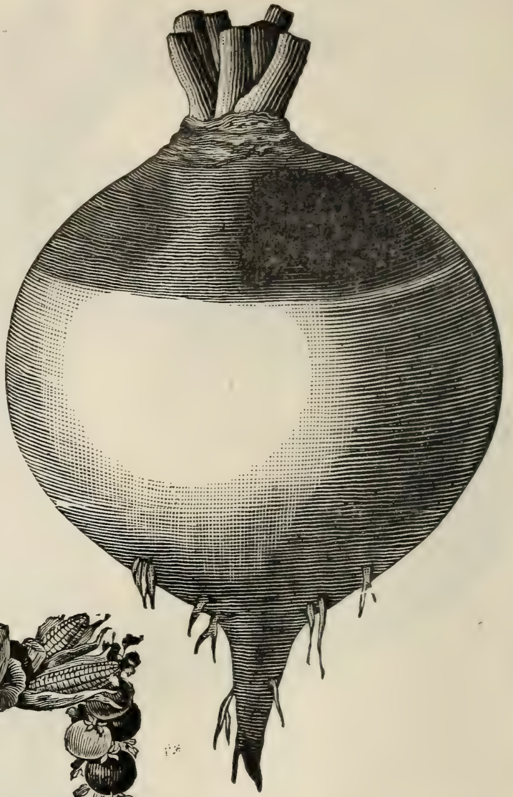
Yellow Globe—Almost similar to the above and the roots do not get quite as large; but more globular in shape.

Golden Ball — Undoubtedly the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnip introduced. It is of medium size; firm, hard and of excellent flavor. One of the best yellow varieties for table use. A good keeper.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga (Long Island Grown).—This is one of the best varieties of Ruta Baga ever introduced; it is very hardy and productive and has very little neck. Uniform in shape, few side roots; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground. Leaves small and light green

Seven Top—This variety is grown mostly in North Louisiana and parts of Mississippi, for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and grows all winter, but does not produce any eatable roots Can be used like Spinach or Mustard.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—Produces roots of medium size, round in shape, flesh pale yellow, tender and approaches the Ruta Baga in hardiness and texture: it is very productive.



The following collections are gotten up for those who desire to grow an assortment of vegetables for a family garden at a low figure and also to convince the public that our seeds are what they are represented to be.—Fresh, reliable and true to name.

For 25 Cents

we will mail you 10 packets of the following choice vegetable seeds, free of postage:

Beet,
Carrot,
Cucumber,
Cabbage,
Squash,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Water Melon,
Egg Plant,
Tomato.

For 50 Cents

we will mail 20 packets as follows:

Beets,
Cabbage,
Carrots,
Celery,
Cucumber,
Collards,
Egg Plant,
Endive,
Lettuce,
Leek
Water Melon,
Musk Melon,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onion,
Sweet Pepper,
Parsley,
Squash,
Tomato,
Turnip.

Give our Seeds a trial and be convinced that what we say are facts.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leek, Ey White Flat Dutch and Purple Top Turnips, also Ruta Baga Turnips for a late spring crop. Make a cold frame and sow Trocadero and Schindler's Ey. Market Lettuce, Endive, Succession, All Head Ey, Ey. Summer, Winningstadt, Charleston Wakefield and Steins Ey. Flat Dutch Cabbage; Brocoli, Kohlrabi, Large Algiers and Ey. Snowball Cauliflower and set them out latter part of February, beginning of March. Sow Soup Celery, Chervil, Cress and Parsley. Sow New Orleans Market Eggplant, Hot and Sweet Pepper, Tomatoes and Cucumbers in Hotbeds; the N. O. Market and Davis Perfect Cucumbers are best. Herb seeds of all kinds should be sown this month. Plant Peas of all kinds for spring crop; Ey. Alaska, Schindler's First and Best and Ey. Washington Peas will do best if planted latter part of this month.

Irish Potatoes should be planted during this month; the Peerless, White Star, Ey. Rose and Ey. Triumph are the best varieties. Shallots can be taken up, divided and transplanted. Onion Seeds can be sown in drills this month; the best varieties for this section are the White and Red Bermuda and White Crystal Wax Bermuda; also White Queen, Australian Brown and Creole. This is the month to sow Onion seeds for sets. Sow Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats, they thrive well and make excellent forage. Sow Cucumber seeds in dirt bands in the hotbed and get them ready to set out in March or when danger of frost is over.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Leeks, White Flat Dutch and Purple Top Turnip, also the fancy varieties of Turnip, Swiss Chard and Kohlrabi. Sow Lettuce, early varieties of Cabbage and Cauliflower; Schindler's Ey. Market Lettuce; Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for cutting. Shallots can be taken up, divided and set out.

Peas of all kinds can be planted during this month. Potatoes for a general crop should be planted now, Ey. Rose, Triumph; White Star and Peerless are the best for the Southern States. Sow Herb seeds of all kinds. Sow Asparagus seeds this month and transplant or set out the roots. Bush Beans can be risked this month for an early crop; we consider the Black Valentine, Ey. Mohawk and Ex. Ey. Refugee the best for first planting. Plant Sweet Potatoes in beds for slips. Sow Sugar Beet and Mangel Beets for stock. Cucumbers, Squash and Melons can be sown in the open ground, but must be protected with boxes. At the end of this month corn can be planted.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Leek, Soup Celery, Parsley, Roquette, Cress and Chervil. Schindler's Ey. Market Lettuce is the best for sowing now and will make fine large heads. Plant Bush and Pole Beans of all kinds; if the weather is cold Butter Beans should not be planted until it moderates, as the beans will not come up and will rot in the ground. Sow Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra; set out Eggplant, Tomatoes and Pepper plants in the open ground and sow seeds for a later crop. Plant early varieties of Peas. Plant Sweet and Irish Potatoes; they will do very well if we have a favorable season and not too dry. Plant Sorghum and German Millet latter part of month.

APRIL.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Radish, Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil, Celery for cutting, Sweet and Hot Pepper, Eggplant, Tomato, Bush and Pole Beans, also Lima Beans. Field, Cheese and Cashaw Pumpkin should be sown now for general crop. Sow Kohlrabi in drills about a foot apart and thin out to four inches in the rows. Sow Late Italian Giant Cauliflower latter part of this month as it grows very large and requires from eight to nine months to mature; therefore, should be sown early. Set out Sweet Potato slips. Lespedeza or Japan Clover, German Millet and Sorghum should be planted this month.

MAY.

Sow Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Schindler's Early Market Lettuce, Corn, Okra, Eggplants, Tomatoes, Radishes; Celery for bleaching can be sown now, but requires lots of water if the weather is dry. Sow Ey. Italian Giant and Large Algiers Cauliflower. Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Cashaw and Large Cheese Pumpkin. Sow Hot and Sweet Pepper. Plant Cow Peas and set out Sweet Potato slips. Sow German Millet, Sorghum and Kaffir Corn; also Lespedeza or Japan Clover.

JUNE.

Plant Southern Prolific Pole Beans, Mohawk and Yellow Six Weeks Beans. Sow Cucumber, Melons, Squash, Okra, Endive, Cashaw and Large Cheese Pumpkin, Mexican June Corn, if planted this month, will make a fine late crop. Sow Large Algiers and Early Italian Giant Cauliflower, Celery for bleaching, Schindler's Early Market Lettuce, Yellow and White Radishes, Purple Top and White Flat Dutch Turnip and Curled Mustard. Sow Tomato, Eggplant and Sweet Pepper for a Fall crop. During the latter part of this month Cabbage seed can be sown for early Fall crop.

JULY.

Sow Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Large Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Schindler's Ey. Market Lettuce, Turnips, Ruta Bagas, Radishes, Mustard, Beets, Parsley, Celery for bleaching and Soup Celery.

Plant Pole and Lima Beans, Mexican June Corn for roasting ears, Ey. Ital. Giant Cauliflower and Large Algiers Cauliflower can still be sown. Sow Schindler's Superior Flat Dutch and Frotscher's Superior Flat Dutch Cabbage, Crescent City Flat Dutch Cabbage and Stein's Ey. Flat Dutch Cabbage. For the ravages of the cabbage fly and worms we advise using Slug Shot and Tobacco Dust.

AUGUST.

This is the principal month for gardening in the South. Sow Schindler's Superior and Frotscher's Superior Flat Dutch Cabbage, Stein's Early Flat Dutch Cabbage; Drumhead Savoy, Charleston Wakefield and Winningstadt Cabbage, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts and Mustard. Sow Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Schindler's Early Market Lettuce, Endive, Sorrel, Half-Long French and Long Brightest Scarlet Radish. Sow Beets, Cress, all kinds of Turnips, Ruta Baga, Vienna Kohlrabi, Swiss Chard, Golden Self-Blanching Celery, Soup Celery, Carrots. Sow Large Algiers and Ey. Italian Giant Cauliflower, Black Spanish Radish. Plant Bush Beans, Early Washington and Schindler's Extra Ey. Peas.

During this month Shallots and Onion Sets can be set out. Plant Louisiana or Creole Irish Potatoes for a winter crop.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant Extra Early and early varieties of Peas; also Bush Beans of all kinds. Sow Beets, Cress, Carrots, Cabbage, Chervil, Swiss Chard, Endive, Leeks, Kohlrabi, Golden Self-Blanching Celery and Soup Celery, Schindler's Ey. Market Lettuce, Trocadero Lettuce, and Trianon Cos Lettuce. Sow Corn Salad, Mustard, Large Algiers and Le Normands Cauliflower, Parsley, Sorrel, Swiss Chard, Turnips of all kinds, Ruta Bagas, Salsify, Radishes of all kinds, Roquette, Brocoli, Parsnips, Brussel Sprouts and Turnip-Rooted Celery.

After the 20th of this month Onion seeds can be sown; the Creole, Red and White Bermuda and White Crystal Wax are the best varieties for the Southern States. If the weather is dry when sowing onion seed, cover the beds with green moss or hay, after the seed has been sown; it will keep the ground moist and the seed will come up more regularly. The moss or hay have to be removed as soon as the plants make their appearance. Set out Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants and sow Spinach seed if the weather is not too hot and dry. Set out Shallots and Onion Sets.

OCTOBER.

Sow Cabbage; Superior Flat Dutch, Succession, Crescent City Flat Dutch, Early Summer and Brunswick are the best varieties. Sow Algiers and Lenormands Couliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets. Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Radish of all kinds, Trocadero, Big Boston and N. O. Improved Passion Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Soup Celery and Turnip-Rooted Celery. Divide Shallots and transplant. Set out Green Globe Artichoke plants and Strawberry plants; the Klondike, Lady Thompson and Excelsior Strawberries are the best for our section. Sow Rye, Barley, Texas Rust-Proof Oats, Orchard Grass, Red and White Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Endive, Cress, Corn Salad, Radish of all kinds, Trocadero, Big Boston and N. O. Improved Passion Lettuce, Mustard, Kohlrabi, Roquette, Beets, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnips and Turnips of all kinds. Superior Flat Dutch and Succession Cabbage sown this month will make fine Cabbage in Spring. Plant Blackeye, Marrowfat and other late Varieties of Peas, Broad Windsor or English Beans. During the latter part of this month prepare the hotbeds for Cucumbers. Set out Artichoke and Strawberry plants.

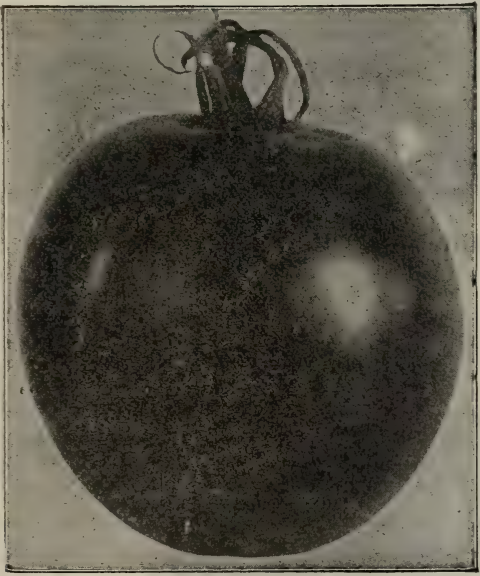
DECEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Roquette, Radish of all kinds, especially Scarlet Turnip White Tip Radish for shipping purposes; Carrots, Trocadero and N. O. Improved Passion Lettuce Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower and Kohlrabi in a cold frame or some sheltered situation, to be transplanted into the open ground in February. Get your hotbeds ready for Tomatoes, Eggplants, Sweet and Hot Peppers and Cucumbers. Set out Artichoke plants.

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Tomato Livingston's New Coreless.

The most perfectly shaped variety ever produced. Large size, globe shaped, full at stem end, bright red, a strong grower and big cropper.



In shape it is almost round, being of about the same diameter each way as shown in our illustration. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of waste. It is immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem. All of the fruits are of marketable size, and many of them are quite large, twelve to to fifteen ounces. Always free from green core; ripens all over and through and right up under the stem, all at once. A grand, good slicing variety; the seed cells being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh, which is slightly more acid than the Livingston's Globe.

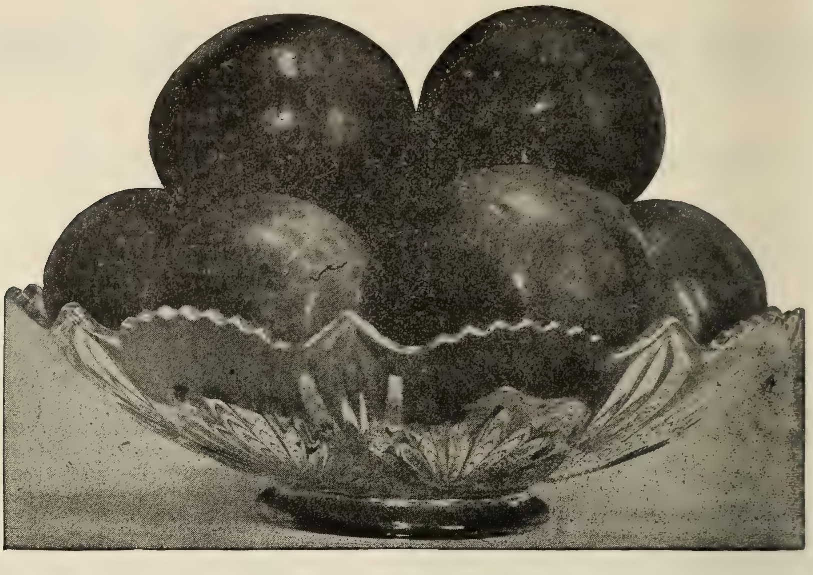
The strong outside and inner walls of flesh of the Livington's Coreless render it a very firm fruit and one of the best for long distance hauling or shipping.

Price per packet, 10c; per oz. 90c; per ¼ lb. $3.00.

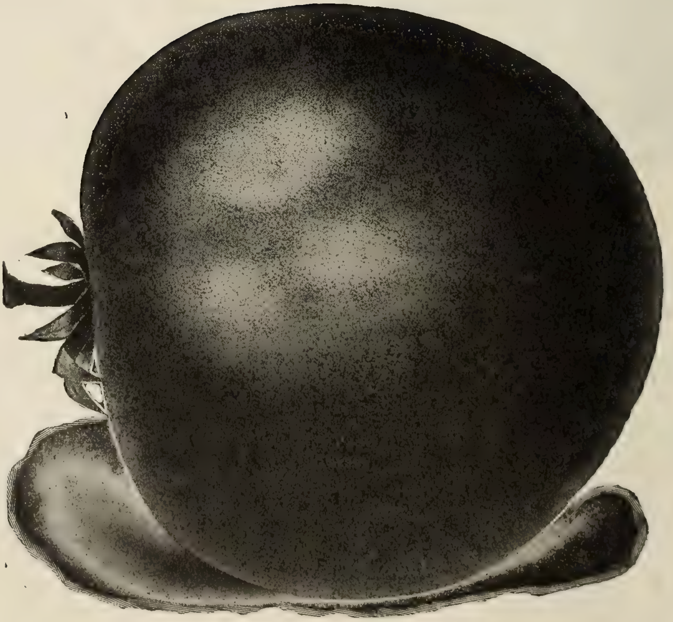
Livingston's Hummer Tomato.

Once again we have to offer to the public a real good, absolutely new Tomato; and one that is quite distinct, in several important points. **Livingston's Hummer is as round as a ball, smooth as an apple, and has the least indenture about the stem end of any variety with which we are familiar** (see illustration); **hence there is no waste whatever in preparing the fruits for use.** The color is bright scarlet (not purple) and very attractive; the flesh is rich crimson-scarlet, and of the very finest quality. In size, not so large as Livingston's Stone, but a good variety, nevertheless, for Canners' use; as a large percentage of the fruits can be put into the can whole and being quite an early Tomato, is especially desirable for Canners' in those latitudes where the crop must be produced in a short period of time.

For the home-garden and market also, **Livingston's Hummer is hard to beat;** especially when grown on stakes, or trellises of some kind. Free from cracks, always smooth, of desirable size, and withal a great producer of beautiful clusters of fruits. It is a healthy, vigorous grower of medium sized vines. The fruit is firm and solid; in fact a rotten Tomato is seldom found. If picked when "just turning" to ripen it will carry to a distant market in excellent shape, color up nicely, and meet with ready sale. Per packet 10c, per oz. 60c, per ¼ lb. $2.00; per lb. $6.00 postpaid.



Livingston's Hummer Tomato.



Livingston's Globe Tomatoe.

Schindler's Seeds are always Pure and Reliable.

Livingston's New Globe Tomato.

Livingston's New Globe. The fact that this is another new Tomato, originating with the Livingston's, of world-wide Tomato fame, will be sufficient to warrant most growers of fine tomatoes to give it a liberal trial. It is of beautiful globe shape, with quite a percentage of elongated (stem to blossom) fruits, which permits of a greater number of slices being taken than with flat fruited sorts. Among the very first to ripen, although of large size, very smooth, firm fleshed, few seeds, ripens evenly; color a beautiful glossy rose, tinged purple. Flavor very delicate and agreeable; splendid slicing variety. The fruit is borne on short jointed, branching plants in great abundance—literally loaded with fruit. A good general cropper, and one of the very best for greenhouse growing or first early crop on stakes or trellis. An entirely distinct and fixed new sort. Every grower of Livingston's New Globe, whether he grows for private or market purposes, will be pleased with the beautiful and attractive globe shaped fruit. Per packet 10c, per oz. 50c, per ¼ lb. $1 75; per lb. $6.00.

New Tomato--- "June Pink"

Another Great Money-Maker in a Distinct Class.

The **"June Pink Tomato"** (we herewith give you the originator's description) in habit of growth is similar to the Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of six to ten fruits, both in the crown and at the forks of the branches. Under exactly the same conditions as given Sparks' Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel, the "June Pink" yielded as much as either, and the vines after the fruit had been harvested were greener and brighter, **and showed no tendency to blight.** It ripens fully as early as the Sparks Earliana, and quite ten days to two weeks ahead of Chalk's Early Jewel.

The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or any green core. The fruit will average two and three-quarters to three inches in diameter, and two to two and one-half inches in depth. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is excellent for shipping purposes.

In color, it is a bright, pleasing pink, and in markets where a pink tomato is desired will bring 25 per cent. more in price than any red variety. It has the further quality, making it especially desirable for private use, of continuing to bear and ripen fruit until frost.

In offering the 'June Pink Tomato," we do so with every confidence that it will at once take the unique position in pink varieties which the Earliana now holds over the whole country in the red sorts. The above is the exact description of the introducers, whom we consider very reliable. Price per packet 10c, per oz. 50c, per ¼ lb. $2.00; per lb. $7.00.

EGGPLANTS.

Early Black Beauty.

This is the earliest and best market and family sort of all the large variety Eggplants. It is fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved Large Purple, and sets its large, handsome fruit very freely, branching near the ground and growing into well-rounded bushes. Its fine fruits are thick and most perfect in form. The skin has a satiny gloss and is of a rich, lustrous, purplish black. Plants bear from ten to twenty perfect, large, uniform fruits, which do not turn gray even after becoming fully ripe, and the entire crop can be gathered before frost.

Price per packet 10c; per oz. 40c.; per ¼ lb. $1.25.

Lettuce---May King.

This remarkable variety has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made on an early out-door Lettuce; while it can also be easily and most satisfactorily raised in a cold-frame. **It is not easily affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces, even in poor soil, splendid, globular heads,** which are ready in ten to fifteen days before other heading varieties, and stands a long time before showing signs of running to seed. Externally of a yellowish green with light brownish tinge; the leaves inside are of a golden-yellow shade; and in point of flavor unexcelled by any sort. This Lettuce has been highly appreciated wherever grown or tried, and is sure to become popular everywhere. We would call your special attention to this splendid variety.

Price per packet 10c.; per oz. 40c; per ¼ 60c.; per lb. $2.

Buy our Seeds once and you will buy them all the time.

NEW OATS.

In introducing these **New Oats** we have two of the heaviest and largest grained varieties in the country, and according to reliable reports they have done remarkably well in the Southern States after a test of two years. These oats are of high quality and pedigreed; we would like to have all farmers send for a packet and give them a trial this coming season. We have only a limited supply of this seed from the introducers, and therefore request all who desire to give it a trial to send in their orders promptly.

Regenerated Swedish Select White Oats.

These oats are of a great yielding power and are valuable for their large grain, thin hull, long non-lodging straw, ear long, open and branching. A very fine Oat for all purposes. They are very heavy in seed and will test 52 pounds, stroke measure to the bushel. Price per trial packet 10 cents postpaid. Per pound 20 cents by mail postpaid. By express or freight 12 lbs. for $1.00.

Record Black Spring Oats.

These oats are without exception one of the earliest varieties grown. The grain is black, exceedingly plump and heavy; straw of medium length, strong and more nourishing than the straw of White Oats. An excellent variety for feeding purposes and are especially valuable for their strong growth and wind resisting qualities. The Oats are exceedingly heavy in seed and will test 48 pounds to the bushel, **stroke measure.** Price per trial packet 10 cents postpaid. Per pound 20 cents by mail postpaid. By express or freight 12 lbs. for $1.00.

CHUFA NUTS.

This is one of the best and cheapest forage and root crop that can be grown for hog raising. They can be planted from March to June; are very productive and will yield from 100 to 125 bus. per acre on good land, well cultivated and are the best feed to fatten hogs. They will put more fat on a hog than corn will, the nut has a fine flavor, nearly equal to the pecan.

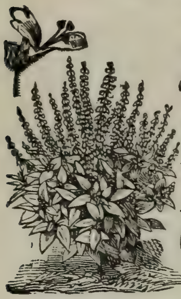
They should be planted in drills three feet apart and 10 inches in the drill; the nuts to be reserved for seed or other purposes, should be gathered before November or before frost; otherwise they will be difficult to gather. If the nuts are not desired or seed, they can be left in the ground and will remain perfectly sound from September until April, where the hogs can eat at will. The Chufa sends up a single spire, similar to Coco, and is often mistaken for this weed, even by the most experienced eye. Unlike Coco, the Chufa will die out in two or three years if neglected. Price 25c. per quart; 75c. per gall.; $1.50 per peck; $5.50 per bushel.

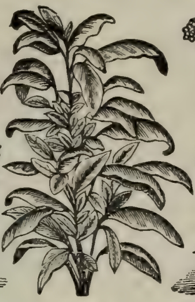
NOTICE.

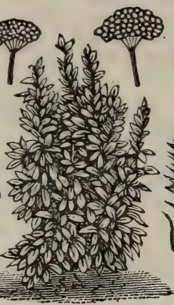
Owing to the great increase of our ***Seed Business*** we feel that we cannot give the proper attention to our branch of Fruit Trees, Floral Plants, Shrubbery etc., and we therefore have decided to discontinue this department.

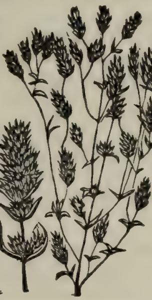
Merchants write to us for special prices on seeds in large quantities

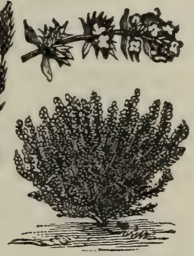
AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.


Sweet Basil.


Sage.


Caraway.


Summer Savory.


Thyme.

General Cultural Directions.

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil, and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor, but in all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed. Seed should be sown early in spring; such varieties as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil are best sown in a frame and then transplanted into the garden. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise (*Pimpinelle anisum*).—A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable, aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic, and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines, it is also very good for flatulence and colic in babies. Sow early and thin to six to ten plants to foot of row.

Balm (*Melisse officinalis*). — A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called balm wine.

Basil, Sweet (*Ocymum basilicum*). — A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seed and stems have the flavor of cloves, and are used for flavoring soups and sauces.

Bene (*Sesamum orientale*)—This plant is grown here in the south for its seeds and leaves which have medicinal virtues. The seeds furnish an oil used for softening and whitening the skin, and also for flavoring a *Creole confection* called *Plarine*. The leaves immersed in water, make a cooling drink beneficial for bowel derangements.

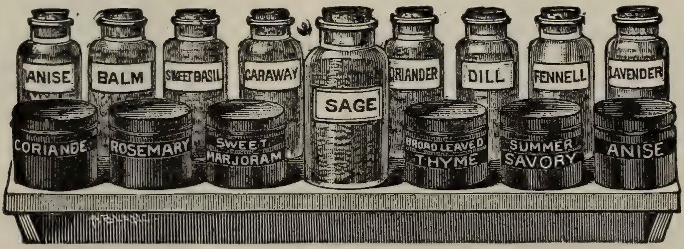
Borage (*Borago officinalis*).—A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. The leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable taste and flavor. Sow in beds and thin to six to ten inches apart. In some localities this sows itself and becomes a weed.

Coriander (*Coriandrum Sativum*). — The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery.

Caraway (*Carum carui*).—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery cakes, Rye bread, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed in the next season, but when sown in the spring, will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart, and thin out if necessary.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*). — An annual grown for its seeds, as well as for the greens as they both have a strong aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. The seed is good for flatulence and colic in infants and the greens are excellent for flavoring pickles.

Fennel (*Sweet Florence; Foeniculum officinalis*).—This is grown extensively here by the



Merchants write to us for special prices on seeds in large quantities.

Italian gardeners for the market, and is also called *Italian celery.* It is used for soups, fish sauces and salads; is also eaten like celery dipped in salt. The seeds are also used for flavoring Meats, confectionery etc.

Lavender (*Lavendula vera*). — Hardy, perennial, growing about two feet high. Used for the distillation of lavender water, or dried and used to perfume linen. Pick before it becomes dry and hard and dry quickly, so it will retain its odor.

Marjoram; Sweet (*Origanum marjorana*). A perennial, the young tender tops being used green for flavoring or they may be dried and used for winter for flavoring meats, sausage etc.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).—Hardy perennial with fragrant odor and warm, aromatic bitter taste. Used for tea.

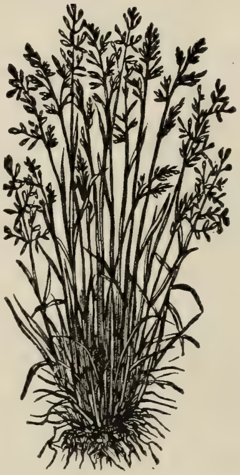
Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).—A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter, and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).—A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.

Summer Savory (*Satureia hortensis*)—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*).—This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which in some cases will relieve nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

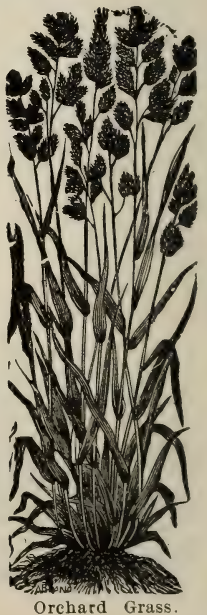
GRASS SEEDS.



Red Top Grass.

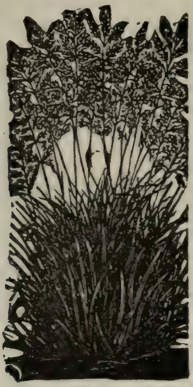
Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*).—In Pennsylvania and states further south, this is known as *Herd's Grass*, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. When sown alone, use about twenty-eight pounds of seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). — One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time as clover, the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about twenty-eight pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns.



Orchard Grass.

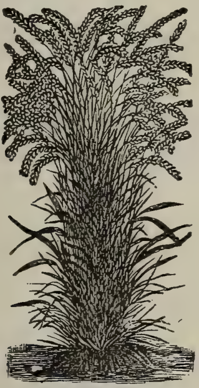
If you want to make a success in gardening, try Schindler's Seeds.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Fancy clean. (*Poa pratensis*).—Some times called June grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior, Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. Sow early in the spring, or in October or November.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*).—This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre; if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses.



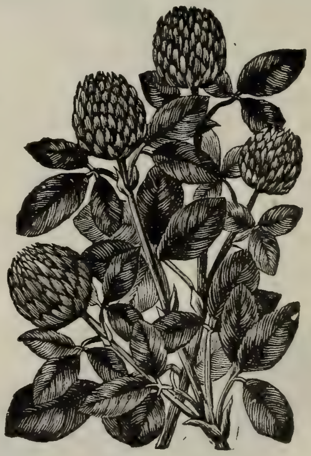
Engligh or Perennial Rye Grass.

English or Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*).—A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. Sow thirty to forty pounds per acre, in spring. Splendid for making lawns.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass (*Festuca pratensis*).—A perennial grass from two to to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground, and succeeds well on prairie soil. This is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of the wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*).—A hardy perennial much used in the south and west. Its roots penetrate deep, and it thrives on any good soil. It yields a heavy crop, and is valuable both for meadow any pasture. If used alone, sow about thirty to forty pounds per acre.

Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*).—No other grass is better known in the South than this variety; it is easily grown from seed and also by sodding. It is splendid for pasturage and is best for making lawns; for this purpose it cannot be excelled, if cut close occasionally; it will grow thick and dense, making a regular carpet. It is superior (for lawns or golf links) to any lawn grass mixture on the market. Sow from March to August, 5 lbs. to the acre.

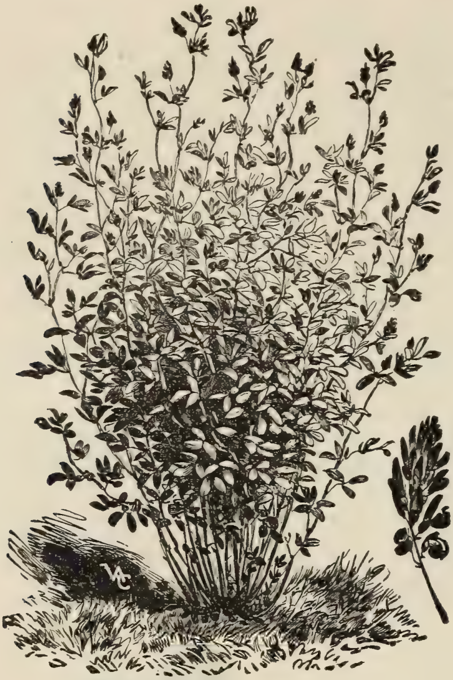


Red Clover.

Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*).—This is a fine grass for sowing late in fall, for cutting early in spring and feeding green to stock of all kinds. Can also be sown early in spring for pasture. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to an acre.

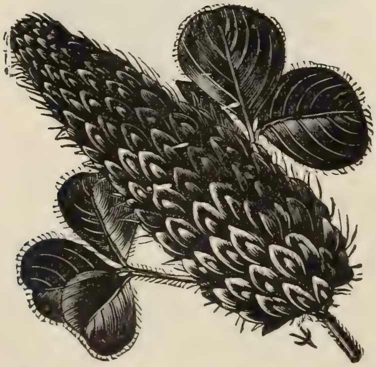
White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*).—Same as the red excepting the flowers are white; generally used for pasturage and Bees.

Alfalfa or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). This clover-like plant, growing from two to three feet in height is especially adapted for



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.

dry climates and soils. It strongly resembles clover in habit of growth and feed value, but withstands drought much better. It is a perennial plant on well-drained soils, so that when once established it will continue to produce large crops from five to ten years; sometimes longer; on rich high land it produces four to five cuttings in a single season. The plant is quite hardy, but does not succeed well on low, wet soils,



Crimson Clover.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual variety providing large crops of green forage, or if cut while in bloom will make excellent hay. It should not be allowed to grow too old, or the seed-heads are liable to cause hair-balls to form in the animals stomachs to their great injury. It is for use as a green manure and cover crops that this plant is most highly esteemed. It improves poor lands and restores to fertility those worn by excessive culture. Seed should be sown early in August or September, so that the plants will become well established before winter. It is especially valuable for sowing amongst corn or other crops at time of the last cultivation, as it will secure a good stand in the partial shade, forming an excellent cover for the land after the crop is taken off, and will afford a close, dense mat of growing foliage to turn under in the spring. Sow at rate 15 lbs. to the acre.

Sainfoin or Esparsette (*Onobrychis sativa*). —This is a very valuable perennial plant for the Southern States; it is quite hardy after it becomes well established. It has strong, deeply branching roots, and will succeed in very dry soils, sand, and even in gravel. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Bushel weighs about 24 pounds.

Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halapense*).—This grass is popular in some portions of the South and West, being of quick growth, the stout stalks reaching a height of six or eight feet before flowering; should be cut for hay when it is coming into bloom. When once established, it is *difficult* to *eradicate*. 25 lbs. to the bushel; about 1 bushel to the acre.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats—This is the only variety of oats which is not liable to rust here in the South. It is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown for winter and spring feeding and will save lots of corn. The seed can be sown beginning of October until latter part of November and again during January and February. They should not be sown as thick as the other kinds, as they have a tendency to stool. Use one and a half bushel to the acre.

Texas Rye—This is sown during the fall months up to January for forage and pasture. During Winter and early spring it also does well if planted thinly with Texas Rust Proof Oats.

Texas Barley—Should be planted in Fall and Winter for forage and is used for feeding, in its green state. It is eagerly eaten by live-stock of all kinds and is very nutritious. Sow on rich soil.

German Millet—This is the favorite variety for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay for forage during the summer months. Being of very strong growth, the seed should not be sown too thickly; one bushel to the acre.

Velvet Bean—This bean originated in Florida a few years ago, and has become very popular with the farmers and planters in the South. It makes a splendid forage for stock and makes a splendid fertilizer, if turned under like cow-peas. The vine is most rampant in growth branching freely and growing quickly to a great length; they are thickly clothed with large green leaves. Planted to enrich the soil, they should be allowed to die down, as it is impossible to plow under the dense network of strong vines while in the growing state.

Giant Beggar Weed — This quickly growing plant is now extensively grown in the Southern States. Sown from beginning of April until June; the Seed being small should be simply rolled after sowing broad-cast. Eight to ten pounds are sufficient for an acre of land; growth is extremely rapid, and the plant may be pastured or cut for forage at any stage, but should be cut for hay before the seed ripens and slowly dried in windrows like clover. It is splendid for enriching worn-out land.

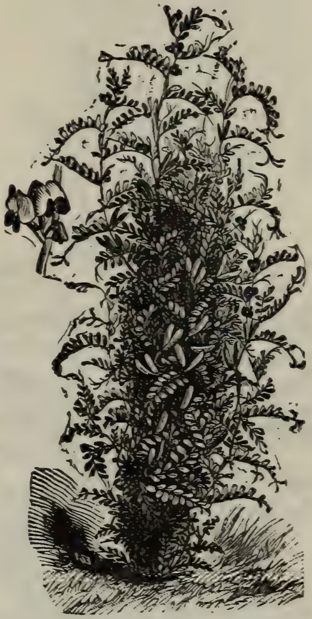
Burr or California Clover — This clover is supposed to come from Chili. It is often mistaken for alfalfa in growth, but is quite distinct in blossom. Burr clover produces 2 to 3 yellow blossoms in each cluster and lucerne has several blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing and hay. The seeds are produced in burr-like pods and are hard to remove. therefore, they are sown in the burr, half bushel to the acre. Cover the seed lightly and sow in the fall.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Farmers of the United States are just beginning to find out what England has known for many years, that the Fodder Rape is the most valuable green feeding plant known, especially for sheep. Dwarf Essex Rape is easily grown perfectly hardy, and possesses remarkable fattening properties. One acre will pasture thirty-six head two months and lambs will make a gain of 8 to 12 pounds a month. *Pigs and Cattle are also very fond of it.* The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow Rape. Sow the seed by the end of September, and the crop can be ready to feed at a *season when it is most needed.* It does well sown with oats. After the oats are cut the Rape grows rapidly. *From* $\frac{1}{2}$ *acre there were cut* $9\frac{3}{4}$ *tons of green rape,* or it yielded at the rate of 19 *tons per acre.* If the soil is rich and clean sow broad-cast; if not so clean, sow in drills and cultivate as for corn. When sown broad-cast use 10 lbs., and if in drills, 4 lbs. to the acre. True Dwarf-Essex Rape, our own importation.

Australian Salt Bush—A forage plant for alkali soils, and for regions subject to periodic drought. This is a most wonderful forage plant; as it will grow freely in arid and alkali lands, that will produce no other vegetation, yielding a marvelously liberal foliage which is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. It is of creeping habit, From twenty to thirty tons of green fodder have been harvested from one acre. It has further been proved that after three or four crops have been grown on alkali land, the soil is then capable of producing any other vegetation. In many sections of the states this is in itself of priceless value. This plant has been very extensively tried at the California experimental station, where single plants, grown on the poorest alkali land, have reached a diameter of sixteen feet in one season. One pound of seed will plant an acre. It grows readily from seed, and requires no cultivation.

VETCHES.



Sand, or Winter Vetch.

Sand, Winter or Hairy Vetch. (*Vicia villosa*)—This is the best variety and thrives well on poor soil, especially arid sandy lands. It is best sown in the fall, but does well also if sown early in spring. It grows to a height of from three to four feet and can be cut twice for fodder, first when the blooms appear and then it can be cut for the seed. Very nutritious and hardy. Sow one and one-half bushels to the acre.

Teosinte (*Reana luxurians*) —This is a valuable forage plant resembling Indian Corn in appearance and grows very quickly, producing a large quantity of forage. The leaves are much longer and broader than those of Indian Corn, also more abundant, while the stalks contain a sweeter sap. The forage is exceedingly tender and is greedily eaten by horses, mules and cattle. As it is quite susceptible to cold, the seed should not be sown before latter part of February, beginning of March.

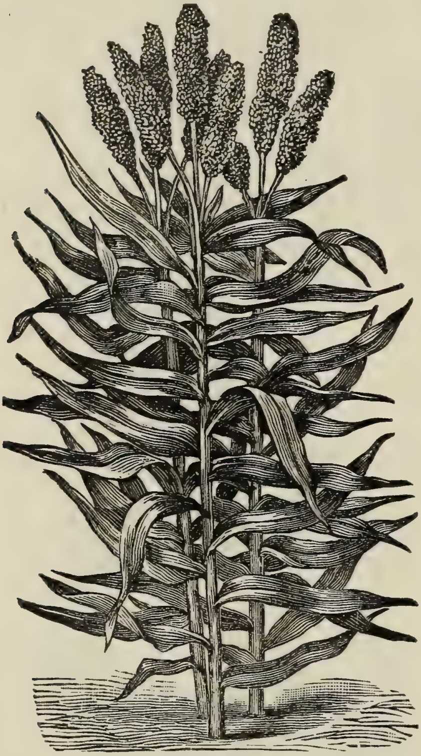
If you want to make a success in gardening, try Schindler's Seeds.

SORGHUM.

Early Amber—This variety is extensively grown here in the South for forage and cutting green when half grown, and makes a splendid fodder for feeding horses, mules and cattle. It is also grown on a small scale for making syrup in such localities in the South where sugar cane does not thrive well.

Early Orange—This sort is almost similar to the Early Amber, but is said to produce more saccharine matter and juice.

KAFFIR-CORN.

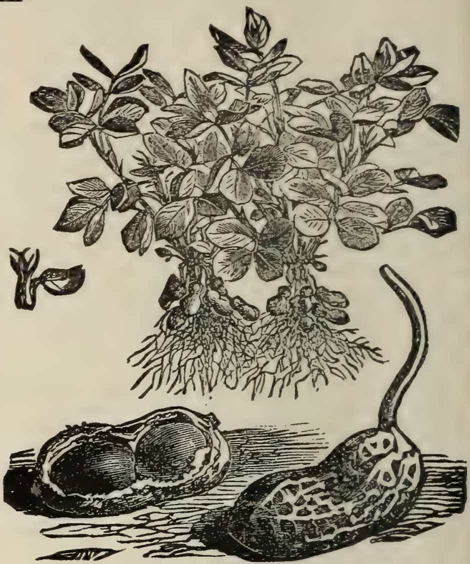


Kaffir-Corn.

This is a variety of Sorghum which grows from four to five feet in height; in habit of growth the plant is low, stocks perfectly erect and foliage wide. It produces an abundance of forage, of which horses and cattle are fond of; it also produces a large quantity of seeds which makes splendid feed for fowl of all kind. Requires 10 lbs. to sow an acre.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts can be raised with but little expense, and are an exceedingly productive and paying crop. They are planted in much the same manner as potatoes, and require but little care beyond hilling up the young plants.



SPANISH PEANUTS.

Spanish—This is an early variety and very prolific. The pea is smaller than the Virginia and Tennessee: but fills out well, making no pops. Can be planted close in the row and yield largely per acre. Splendid for feeding hogs; also fine for roasting. Should be sown during March, April and May.

White Virginia—This is the original peanut or *pindar*, as it is sometimes called. It is considered the best variety for growing South. Produces pods or shells from 1½ to 2½ inches in length containing from 3 to 5 peas in a pod. Very productive and fine for roasting.

SOW

SCHINDLER'S

GRASS and CLOVER SEED

—FOR—

PERMANENT PASTURE

AND HAY.

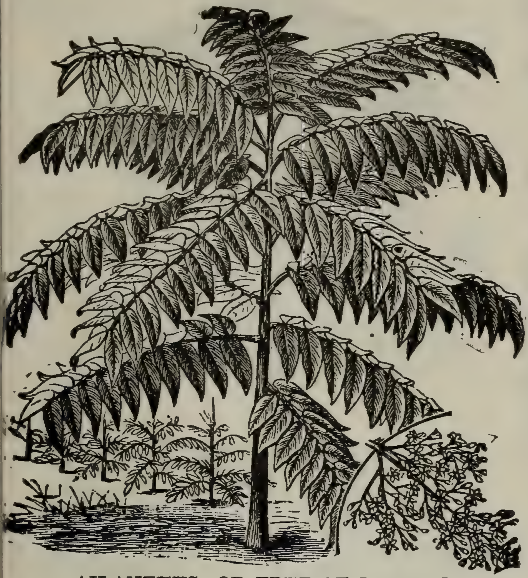
They are always Clean and

Free from Weeds.

FLOWER SEEDS.

ANNUALS AND OTHER FLOWERS BLOOMING THE FIRST YEAR FROM SEED.

All Flower Seeds are put up in 5 and 10 cent packets; excepting where otherwise noted.



AILANTHUS, OR TREE OF HEAVEN.

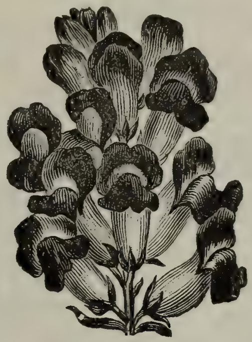
AILANTHUS—(Tree of Heaven). —This splendid ornamental tree is a native of China, where it is called the Tree of Heaven, from its great beauty. It is very hardy and grows in any soil, no matter how poor and grows from 6 to 10 feet high from seed the first summer. The leaves, from 5 to 6 feet in length, give it a grand appearance. Nothing outside the tropics can rival it for lawn decoration. Large panicles of bloom, followed in season by great clusters of colored seed pods, make the tree a continual thing of beauty.

Alyssum Maritimum (*Sweet Alyssum*) This is of easiest culture and its fragrant, pure white flowers which it bears in clusters bloom almost all summer and are splendid for making bouquets. Sow October till March,

Antirhinum Majus — Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early, if perfect flowers are desired, Sow from October till March.

Aster—German Quilled. Perfect double quilled flowers, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high.

Aster—Trufaut's Pæony-Flowered. Large double pæony-shaped flowers of fine mixed colors; one of the best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December until March. They can be cultivated in pots to perfection.



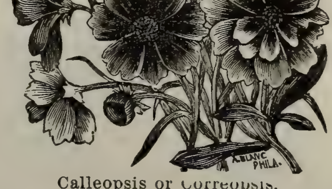
Snapdragon,

Asters New White Branching. The magnificent large double white flowers, four inches in diameter, borne upon long stems, are excellent for cutting. The long broad petals are curled so as to give the blossom the appearance of a graceful chrysanthemum.

Asters Semple's New Branching. This is a magnificent American strain, producing handsome double flowers on long stems. All colors mixed.

Aster Mary Semple. The superb large double flowers, in great profusion, are most beautiful, of a soft deep shade of rosy flesh,—borne upon stems twelve inches long.

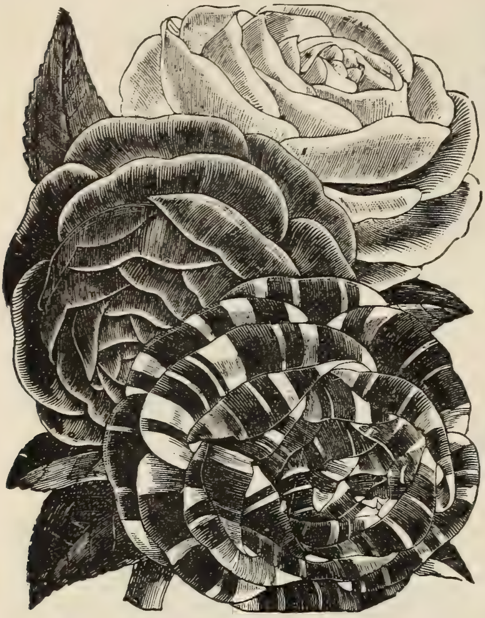
Amaranthus Caudatus—Love Lies Bleeding. Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful, three feet high.



Calleopsis or Coreopsis.

Amaranthus Tricolor—Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

All Flower Seeds are put up in 5 and 10 cents packets.

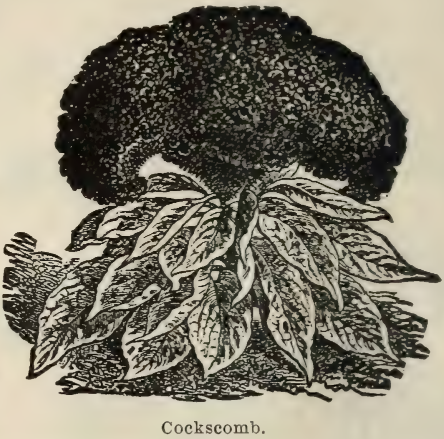


Double Mixed Balsams.

Amaranthus Bicolor — Two-colored Amaranth. Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

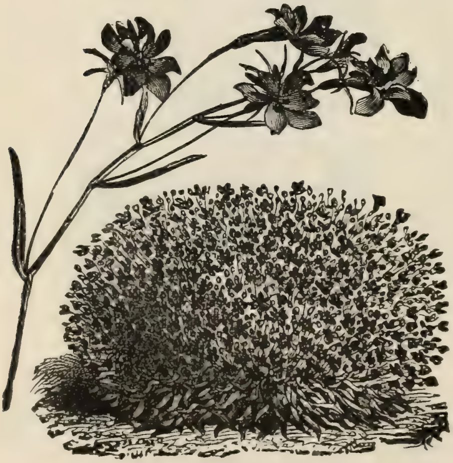
Amaranthus Salicifolius — Fountain plant. Rich colored foliage; very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of Amaranthus should be sown from February to June.

Aquilegia—Columbine, Beautifully, curiously formed, various tinted flowers. Bloom early in spring and fall. Hardy perennial; sow from October till March.

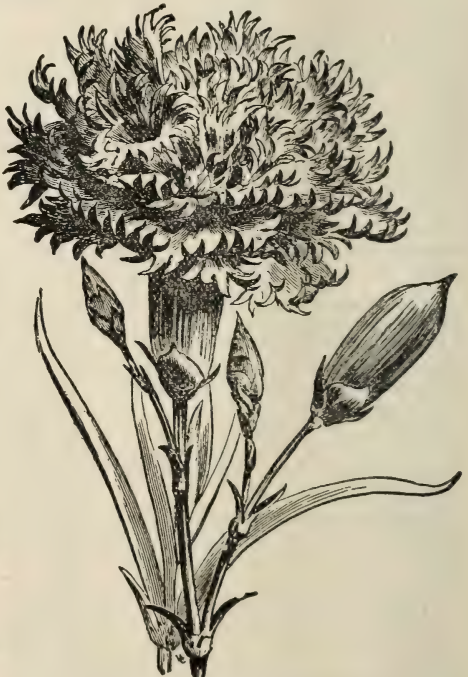


Cockscomb.

Abutilon or Bell-Flower — These plants are easily grown and bloom profusely during the early spring and summer months. They grow readily from seed and make large fine shrubs, and are beautiful with their bell-shaped flowers.

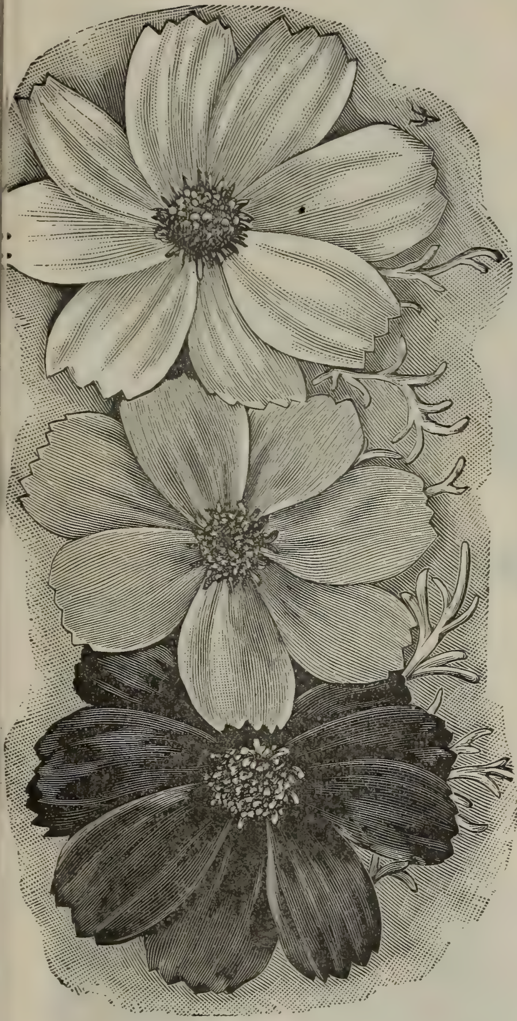


Lobelia Erinus.



Margaruite Carnation.

Give our Seeds a trial and be convinced that what we say are facts.



Cosmos.

Althea Rosea (*Hollyhock*).—A beautiful plant growing from 4 to 6 feet high and producing a large number of flowers along the main stem or trunk, of variegated colors. Sow from October till April.

Balsamina Camelia - Flora — Double Mixed Balsams. A free blooming plant of easy culture. The flowers resemble a camelia in form and are of large size. Our mixture contains all the finest variegated colors and cannot be excelled. Sow from February till August.

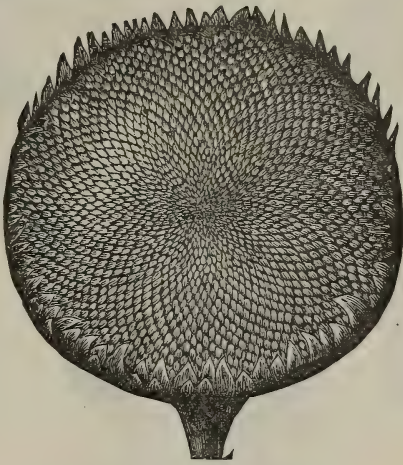
Balsams, Double White—This is a perfectly double variety and pure white.

Bellis Perennis—Double Daisy, easily grown from seed and come into flower in a short time; they are indispensable for spring flowers for the garden. October till February.

Browallia—Handsome plants, eighteen inches tall, with shining green foliage and bright blue and pure white flowers mixed. Sow in February and March. Also in November under glass.

Cacalia Coccinea — Tassel Flower. Small tassel-like blooms, often called "*Flora's Paint Brush,*" gracefully borne on long stems. February till May.

Calendula (*Officinalis*).—Pot Marigold. An aromatic herb; but is mostly planted for its beautiful golden yellow flowers. Sow from January till April.



RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Calleopsis or Correopsis—Compact plants, covered with bright golden flowers, each marked with dark brown center. Sometimes called *Bright Eye Daisy.* Sow December to April.

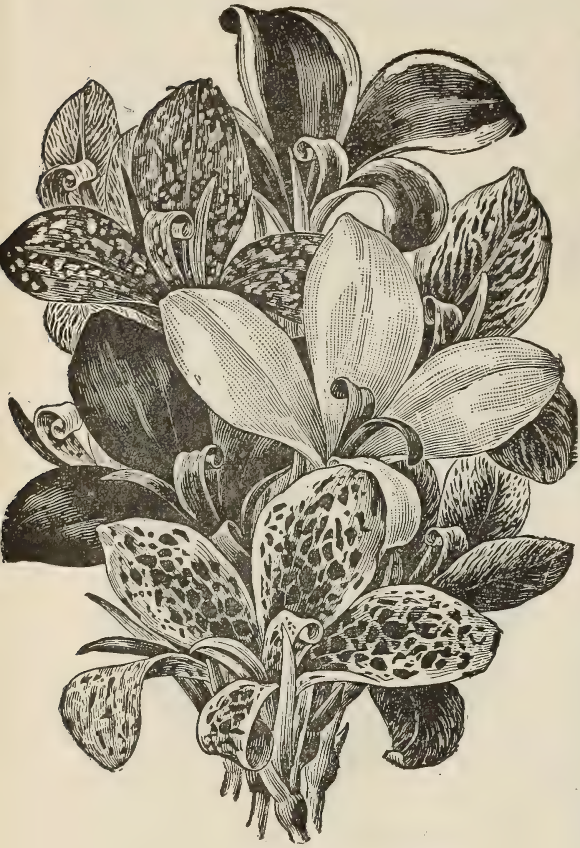
Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*)—Is easily grown from seed, and is certainly one of the most showy and brilliant of annuals. The combs of the varieties grown from our seed often grow a foot or more across the top. Sow from February till August.

Glasgow Prize—A fine dwarf variety, dark leaves and large crimson combs.

Dwarf Mixed — Large solid heads of bloom, red, yellow and variegated colors.

Campanula Speculum—Bell-Flower, or Venus' Looking-Glass. Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow December until March.

Centaurea Cyanus—Bottle pink. A hardy annual of easy culture, of various colors; two feet high.



Mixed Cannas.

Centaurea Suavolens--Yellow Sweet, Sultan. December to April.

Cineraria Maritima—"Dusty Miller." A handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

Coleus—A well known and beautiful bedding plant, which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.

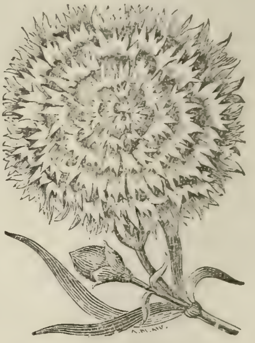
Chrysanthemum-Double Mixed. Fine summer bloomers of different colors; they make a fine showing when planted in groups. March to May.

Cannas—Finest mixed colors, tall and dwarf. Sow from February till April.

Candy-Tuft—White and Purple. Among the most useful of perfectly hardy annuals; produces neat clusters of flowers very freely, which are very fragrant. Sow October until April.

Cosmos—Of very rapid growth and make large bushes, fully 5 to 6 feet high, which are a mass of elegant foliage. From August until November each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms. The flowers resemble single dahlias. They are easily raised and make a grand display. The flowers are of many different colors.

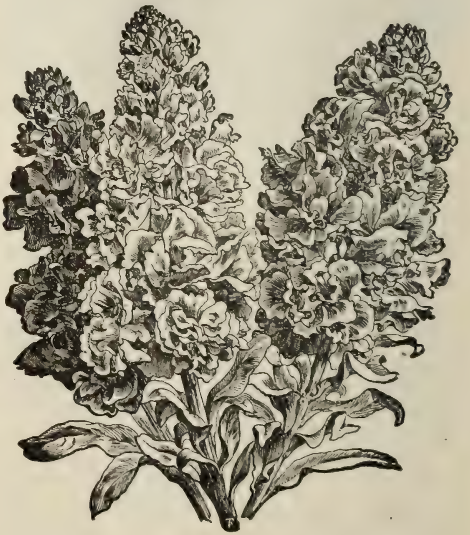
Dianthus Chinensis (Double Chinese Pink)—Produces clusters of small double flowers, fine mixed; one foot high. From October to April.



Dianthus Hedewigii.

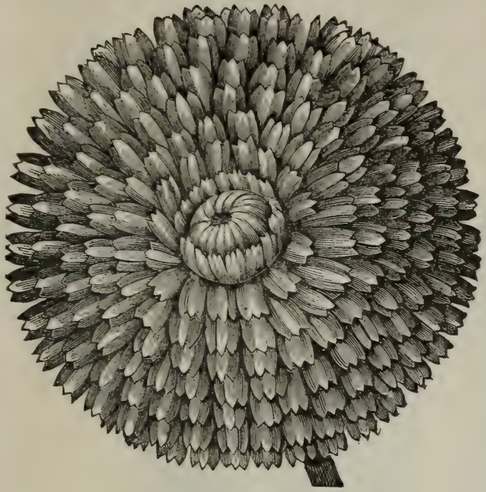
Dianthus Heddewigii—Finest mixed (Japan Pink). This is a very showy variety. The flowers are large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow October till April.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William). Of beautiful colors and very showy; should be sown early in order to have them bloom the first spring. One and a half to two feet high. Sow October till April.



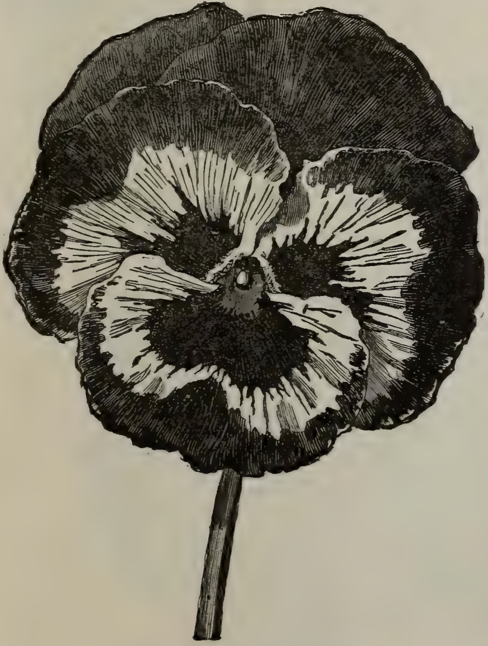
German Stocks.

Schindler's Seeds are the Gardeners choice.



German Quilled Aster.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, Margaritæ—Marguerite Carnation. These lovely, fragrant Marguerite carnations will bloom in about four months, after sowing the seed. The plants do well in pots, as well as in the open ground and are of vigorous growth and require no support. Eighty per cent. produce double flowers and are exquisitely sweet. They are of remarkable colors and shades. Sow November till April.



Giant Trimardeau Pansy.

Delphinium—Larkspur. Well known annuals of great beauty and noted for richness of colors.

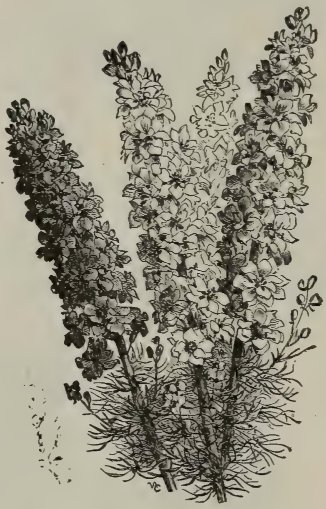
Double Dwarf Rocket— Finest mixed.

Tall Rocket—Double mixed.

Dahlia—Double, large Flowering. The double dahlia can be grown easily from seed and produces fine flowers the first year. The seed should be sown from February till June.

Escholtzia (California poppy). — Mixed flowers. Flowers yellow, orange and white; leaves very finely cut; grows 10 to 12 inches; very showy. December till April.

Gaillardia—This plant produces flowers of magnificent size and wonderful profusion, and are greatly admired for their fine forms very rich blending colors. Sow January till April.



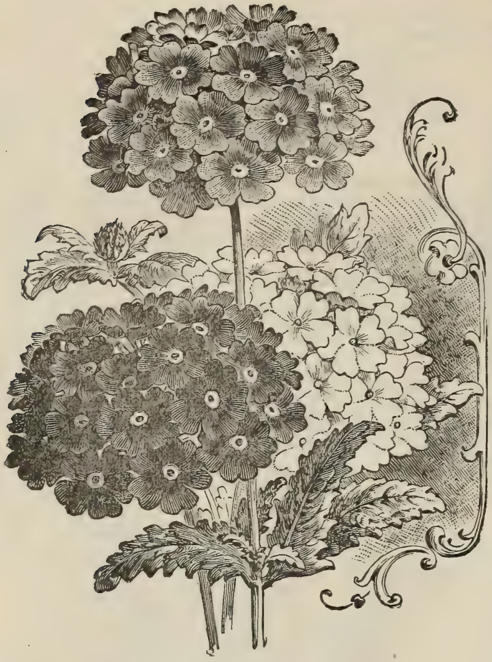
Rocket Larkspur.

Geranium Zonale — This is a decorative plant, very attractive when grown in pots and transplanted in the summer in a half-shady place in the garden, where they will bloom profusely. They are of all colors and are easily grown from seed, when sown in boxes.

Heliotrope — Mixed. This flower is loved by almost every one and is as easily grown from seed as the phlox or petunia. It is a strong grower and produces flowers in purple, lavender and white colors in profusion.

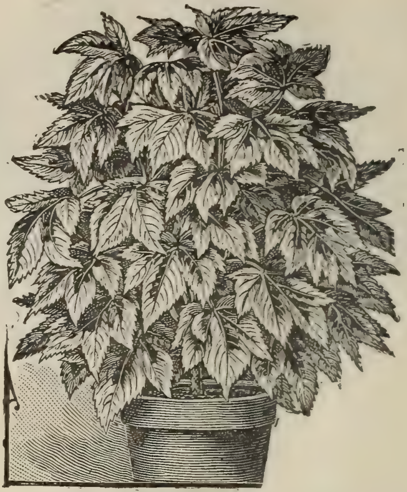
Helichrysum Monstrosum Album and Rubrum — Red and white everlasting flower. Very showy double flowers two feet high. December to April.

Don't buy cheap and spurious seeds as it is only a waste of time and money.



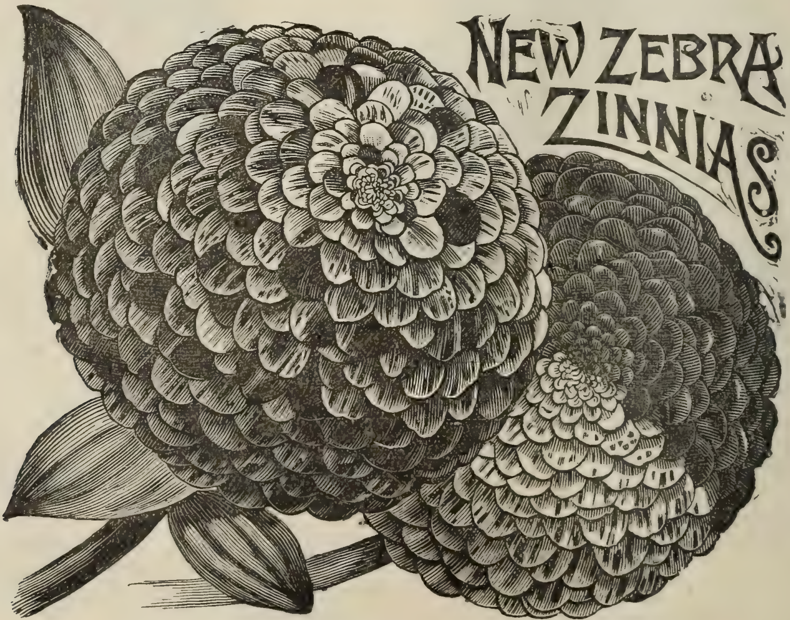
Mixed Verbena.

Helianthus Flora Pleno—(Double Flowering Sunflower.) This variety grows about the same height as the large Russian Sunflower; but produces an abundance of flowers which are smaller in size, but very attractive. Said to be anti-malarious. Can b sown from February until June.



Abutilon or Bell Flower.

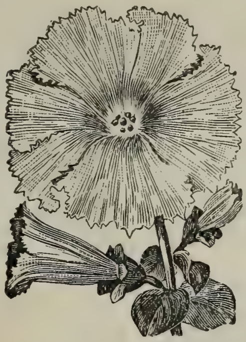
Russian Sunflower—This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn, as any waste piece of ground will suffice. It is the best egg producing food known. The seed is also used here on a large scale for feeding hard-bill birds, such as the Red bird or Cardinal and Parrots, which are very fond of it.



Schindler's Seeds are always Pure and Reliable.

Lobelia (*Erinus compacta*).—Very dwarf plants; growing four to six inches high and forming dense masses of blue flowers. Of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. Sow October till April.

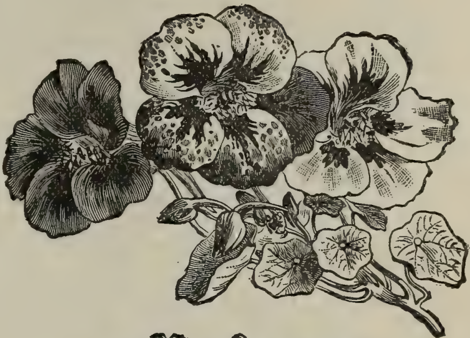
Mathiola (*Annua*).—Sweet scented stocks. A charming hardy annual, produces flowers from white to dark blue and crimson colors. Sow in rich soil from October till April.

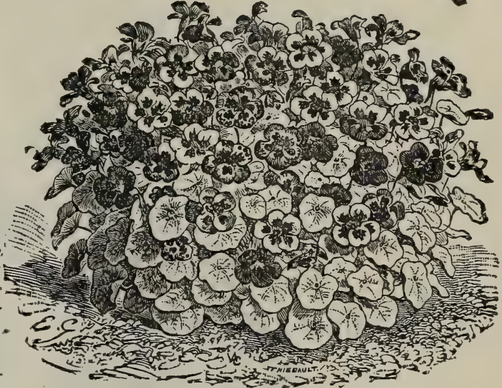


Petunia Hybrida.

Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum. (Ice plant.)—This beautiful plant is splendid for growing in hanging baskets or for bedding. It has singular icy foliage. Sow February till April.

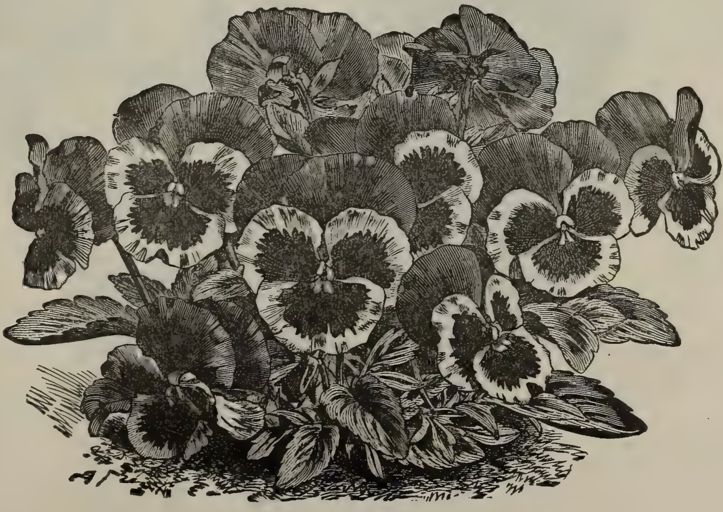
Mirabilis Jalapa (Marvel of Peru).—This is the well-known Four O'Clock of variegated and mixed colors. It grows as easily as weeds and is splendid to plant in garden spots, near fences and places where other flowering plants will not do well. They produce an abundance of flowers of brillant colors. February till June.





Dwarf Nasturtium.

Marigold, French Dwarf—A very dwarf growing compact plant which produces



Large Trimardeau Pansy.

If youwant to make a success in gardening, buy Schindler's Seeds.

flowers of yellow and brown color. January till April.

Mignonette (*Reseda odorata*).—A quick growing annual, highly esteemed for its delicate fragrance. It grows most rapidly and produces the largest and finest spikes of blossoms during cool moist weather of early spring and fall months; but will bloom all summer if seed is sown in the Spring. Sow December till April,

Myosotis Palustris — (*Forget-me-not*). This charming little plant succeeds best in a half-shady position in the garden and requires sandy and moist soil. They produce small blue flowers in clusters.

Nigella Damascena — Love-in-a mist. Very showy in foliage and flowers. The pretty blue and white flowers are surrounded by a delicate wreath of mossy foliage.

Nasturtiums (*Dwarf and Tall*).—Mixed colors. This plant is of easy culture, produces fine foliage and flowers of beautiful variegated colors; it can be trained on trellises, although it does not grow very high. The dwarf variety can be grown in pots or hanging baskets and are very ornamental.

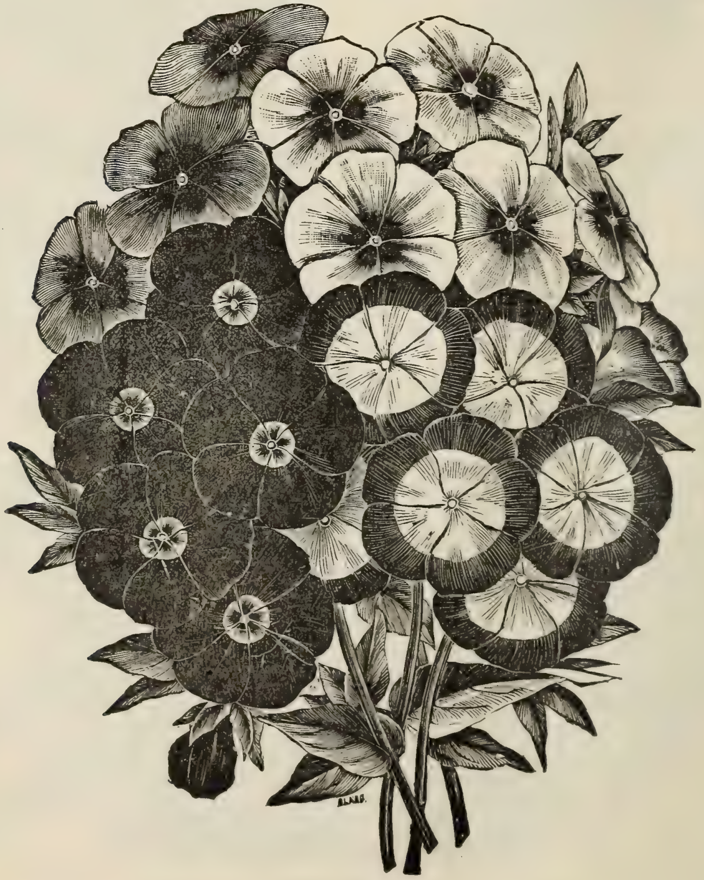
Marigold, Tall African-This variety is stronger in habit and produces larger flowers, yellow in color.

Papaver Somniferum—Double Poppy. This is the true Opium Poppy of extra large size, of different colors; very showy. October till April. Should not be transplanted.

Ranunculus, Flowered Poppy—Small double French variety. Double-fringed flowers. October till April.

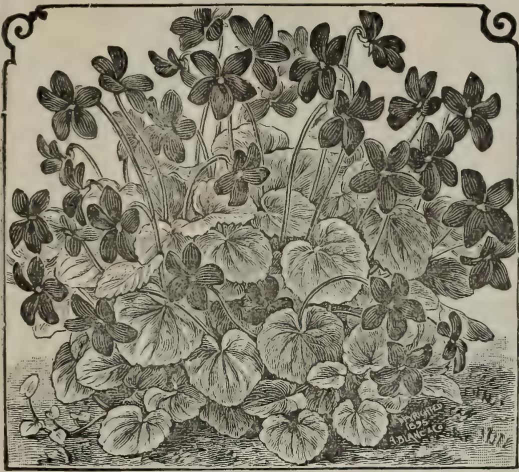
Shirley Poppy. This is one of the finest varieties. The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the large flowers are edged with white.

Pansies (*Viola tricolor maxima*). — Large mixed Pansy. Pansy seed is a specialty with



Mixed Phlox.

Purity, Quality and Reliability "our motto."



Sweet Violet.

us. We have only the finest strains, in color and size, and the best of seed to be obtained.

Improved Giant Trimardeau—Remarkable for the large size of the flowers, which, however, are not so circular in form as the German varieties. Most of the flowers are marked with three large blotches or spots.

Large Mixed German Pansies—These are famous for their almost endless variety of charming shades of colors, united with good size and most perfect form of flowers. They bloom profusely and embrace all the solid or self-colors; delicately shaded flowers; five spotted and three spotted. Sow October till March.

Petunia Hybrida—Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. January till May.

Phlox Drummondii — Drummond's Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. All fine colors mixed. One foot high. December till April.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Alba—Pure white, some with purple or violet eye.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Stellata Splendens—This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.

Portulaca—A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots; or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca Grandiflora, Fl. Pl.—Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers. Half foot high. February till August.

Primula Veris—Cowslip. An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

Primula Chinensis—Chinese Primrose. A green-house plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors; mixed, per package, 10 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.

Pyrethrum Aurea—Golden Feather. The flowers resemble Asters. It has bright yellow leaves, which makes it very showy if massed as a border.

Ricinus. (Castor Oil Bean)—Semi-tropical plants, which are grown largely for their great size and picturesque foliage. The plants are surmounted by large spikes of flowers and brilliantly colored spiny seed pods. March till May.

Sensitive Plant, (*Mimosa pudica*)—The Sensitive Plant is very chaste and elegant in foliage, the leaves being delicately binated, while it bears small pink flowers in globose heads. It affords much amusement by its *sensitive* character—even when slightly touched the leaves instantly close and droop; easily grown.

Salvia Splendens, (*Large flowering Scarlet Sage.*)—Under our hot summer sun, "this flame-colored beauty" *is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensively brilliant, with great spikes of bloom completely concealing the foliage.* A single plant will carry as many as *two hundred spikes of flowers,* each spike ten to twelve inches in length.

Scabiosa, (*Mourning Bride*).—The old and well-known *Sweet Scabious* is not so generally cultivated as it deserves. The perfectly double flowers are useful for cutting; they are gracefully borne upon long slender stems, well above the foliage.

Sweet Sultan, (*Centaurea suaveolens.*)—The Yellow Sweet Sultan produces its handsome, brush-like, bright-yellow flowers in wonderful profusion. The flowers have long stems and keep well.

Torenia Fournieri—Charming plants for pot culture and in the open garden; are very attractive in beds or masses; exceedingly free bloomers. They produce lovely velvety-blue flowers, with three large spots of darkest blue and a bright yellow throat; bloom until frost. February till May.

Verbena Hybrida—Extra fine mixed. Free-flowering, hardy annuals, of low spreading growth. Single plants in rich soil will cover a space three to four feet in diameter and furnish a profusion of flowers. The flower-heads are of good size and fine regular form, highly valued for cut-flower decoration. If the flowers are kept cut off before seeding, the plants will bloom much more freely. Of late years the plants raised from cuttings and sold by florists have become quite diseased. Plants grown from seed are not only cheaper, but are strong and vigorous in growth, with rich dark-green foliage, and continue in bloom until cut off by heavy frosts.

White Verbena -Flowers pure white and of fine fragrance.

Italian Striped—Very showy; striped flowers of many bright colors.

Vinca—Rosea and Alba. Splendid pot and bedding plants; eighteen inches high, with glossy green leaves and circular flowers.

Zinnias—No flowers are easier grown from seed in the open ground and they are a beauty in the garden when planted in groups or masses. They bloom during the whole summer. They have been improved upon so much that a majority of the new varieties resemble the Dahlia from a distance. Sow from February till August.

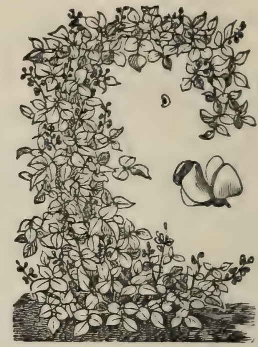
Choice Double Mixed — Double flowers, of good form and quite large size; brilliant colors.

Double White—Dahlia-like flowers, perfectly double and of the purest, snowy-white.

CLIMBERS.

Antigonon Leptopus (*Rosa Montana*)—This is one of the finest perennial climbers for the South. It is a native of Mexico and is well adapted to our climate. It is of rapid growth and produces long racemes of beautiful pink flowers. In the winter the vine should be cut down and the roots covered with moss or straw. Flowers freely the first year. Sow February till April.

Aristolochia Elegans— (Dutchman's Pipe)—This plant is of vigorous growth and is most suitable for the Southern States. It bears large flowers of a rich purple color, with irregular markings of creamy white and golden yellow center. This plant blooms when quite young and continues until killed by frost. Sow from January till March.



Maurandia Barclayana.

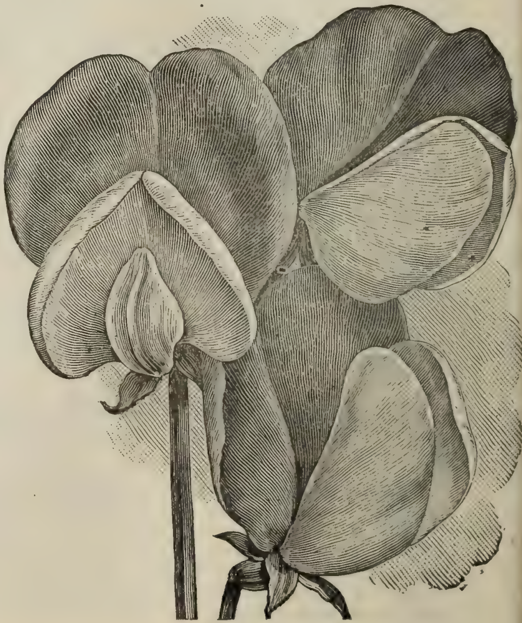
Benincasa Cerifera (Wax Gourd).—A strong growing vine with long-shaped dark crimson fruit, when ripe, has a fine musky odor; it is splendid for making preserves.

Balloon Vine (*Cardiospermum*). — The Balloon Vine or "Love-in-a-puff" is of rapid growth, with pretty foliage and inflated capsules or seed-pods.

Cobaea Scandens—Of rapid growth and large size, with fine foliage. Most graceful with large bell-shaped flowers of a beautiful violet hue.

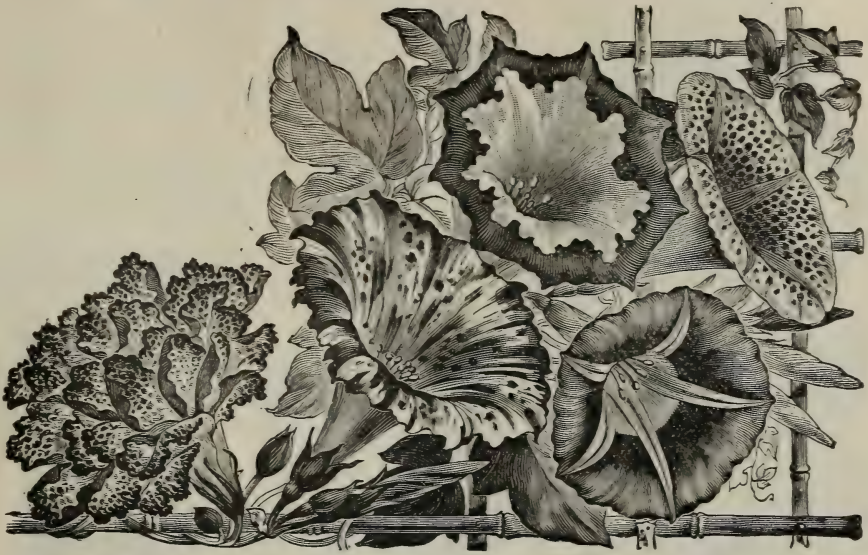
Cypress Vine—Delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped flowers.

Scarlet—Intenselyr ich scarlet.



White Sweet Peas.

Our Seeds are Fresh, Reliable and True to Name.



Japanese Morning Glories.

Cypress Vine—White—Purest paper white.

Curcurbita—Ornamental Gourd. Mixed. This is a fine climber, making fine shade and producing gourds of all shapes and form. Sow February till April.

Curcurbita Lagenaria Dulcis—Sweet Gourd. This is a strong growing vine which produces long-green club-like fruit, which makes a palatable dish when used green like squash.

Dolichos. (Hyacinth Bean). — Of extra rapid growth; runs from 20 to 30 feet high and produces purple and white flowers, which turn into purple beans. Very ornamental.

Evening Glory (*Ipomaea Bona Nox*).—This is of a rapid growth and produces large white flowers, which open in the evening; it is often advertised as the Moon-flower.

Maurandia Barclayana-Mixed rapid growing vine producing rose, purple and white colored flowers and elegant foliage.

Mina Lobata—The flowers appear on fork-like racemes, rising almost erect out of the dense and luxuriant foliage; they are, as buds, at first bright red, but change through orange-yellow to yellowish-white when in full bloom. It is a quite rapid-growing climber, if started early in pots under glass.

Momordica Balsamina — Balsam Apple.—This is a beautiful delicate climber of luxuriant foliage; it produces a warty, elongated fruit, which when ripe turns red. The fruit, when ripe, is put into a glass jar with whiskey and is splendid for healing cuts and bruises. Sow March till May.

Morning Glories (*Imperial Japanese*).—This is one of the greatest improvements of the common Morning Glory. They are of an increased size, of beautiful, variegated colors and some are fringed. The foliage is also very pretty, as some of the leaves are marbled with white and golden yellow spots. No garden should be without this marvelous flower. Sow February till May,

Luffa Acutangula (*Dish Rag Vine*).—A rapid growing vine, with large foliage: splendid for making shade or covering unsightly out-houses or walls. It produces long green fruit which when dry, can be used for washing dishes; also in making ornamental baskets.

Sweet Peas (Mixed).—This flowering pea is too well known to be described. Our mixture consists of all the finest and lately introduced varieties and cannot be surpassed for quality.

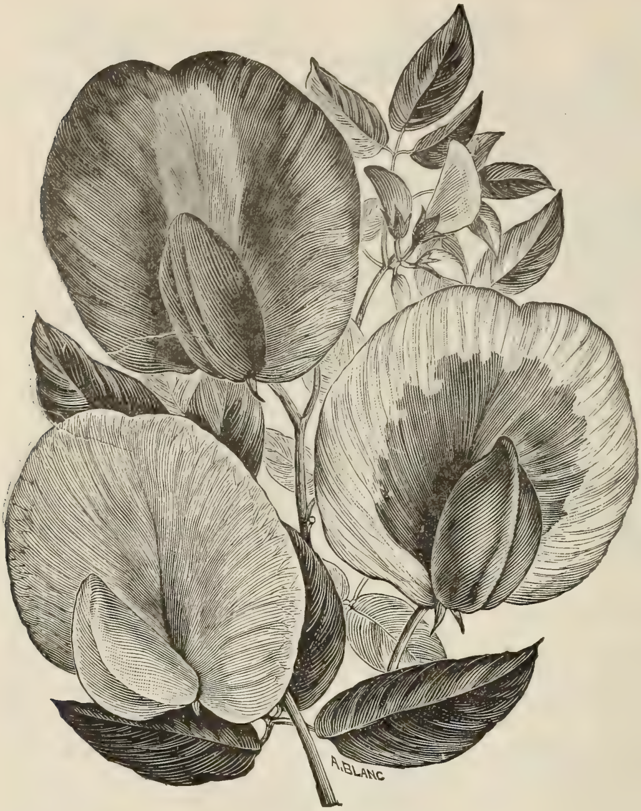
Blanche Burpee (Pure White). — A grand, large flower of pure whiteness. Vines are of strong growth, blooming profusely throughout the season.

All Flower seeds are put up in 5 and 10 cts. packets, excepting where otherwise noted.

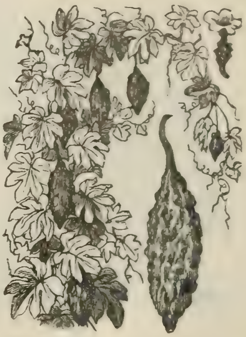
FLOWERING BULBS.

Anemones — Double Flowering. The roots should be planted in spring and fall, in pots, boxes or the open ground. Of different colors, fine for planting in masses with hyacinths and Ranunculus. Price, 30 cts. per doz.

Calla Lily. (*Lily of the Nile.*)—This is a beautiful pot plant and is very ornamental when in bloom for home culture. The proper time to plant them is in October and November; they can also be planted throughout winter and spring. They require a great deal of



Sweet Peas. (Mixed.)



Memordica Balsamina.

moisture; they are splendid for fish ponds and fountains and thrive well if the pot is half elevated above the water.

Price 25c. each.

Chinese Sacred Lilies—This is one of the finest bulbs for in-door culture. It should be planted in a bowl or wide dish, in which gravel stones or pieces of brick have been put in place; then fill the bowl a little over half full of water and place in a dark room for two or three weeks to draw root, after which it can be gradually brought to the light, and will bloom shortly thereafter. It produces beautiful flowers on trusses, pure white in color, with yellow center.

Price, 10c each; $1.00 per dozen.

Dahlias—This is one of the leading bulbs grown in the South especially in the vicinity of New Orleans; they are grown mostly for flowers for "All Saints" day. The roots we offer are all of double flowers and of all colors. Should not be planted before latter part of March, beginning of April.

Price 25c each, $2.50 per doz.

Gladiolus — These summer-flowering bulbs are easily grown and produce a great display of brilliant flowers at small expense, Our Stock is grown from the most beautiful French hybrid varieties, embracing a grand range of the most beautiful shades of colors, combined with large size and fine open form of flowers.

Price 50c per doz.

Gloxinias (*Hybrida*).—This is one of the finest and easiest grown bulbs for window-pot culture for the South. They do very well in half shady situations and produce beautiful bell-shaped flowers of all colors, a good percentage being variegated. The leaves are an ornament for their velvety texture. When in bloom they require a good deal of moisture. Plant early in spring in sandy soil.

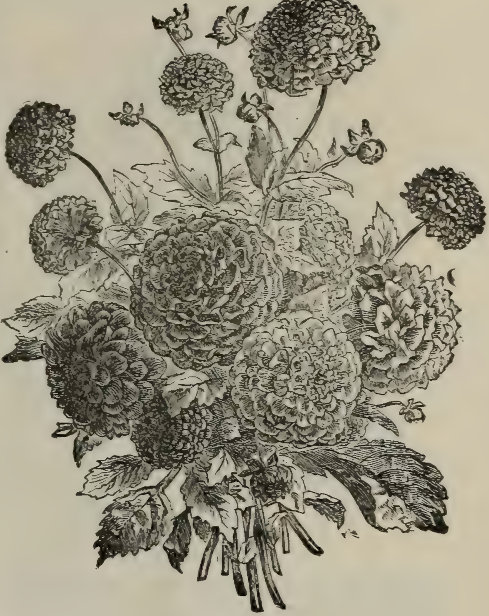
Price 25c each.

Hyacinths—This is one of the easiest out-door bulb to plant. They are double and single flowering of red, blue, white, pink and yellow colors. Plant from October till March. They can also be easily grown in pots or in bottles with water. If put in bottles, use a pickle jar with the mouth large enough to rest the bulb on top; fill with water and put in a dark room for two or three weeks; then put it gradually to the light and in short a time it will bloom.

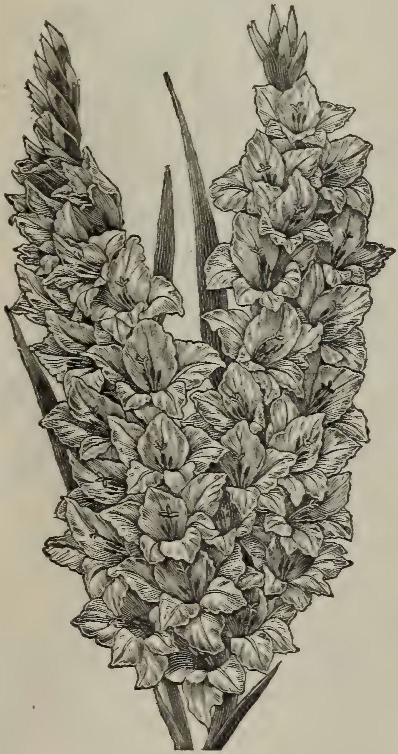
Price White Roman Hyacinths, 50c. per doz. Assorted Dutch Hyacinths, 60c. per doz.

Narcissus—Double white, Paper-White, Trumpet-Major. These are fine bulbs for open-ground planting for early winter and spring flowers. They require no attention after being planted. Should be planted from October till February.

Price 40c per doz.



Double Dahlias.

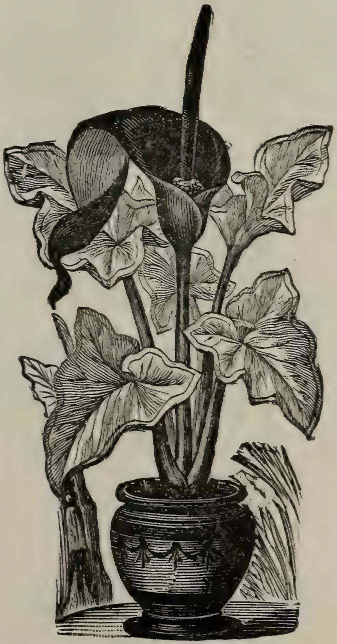


Gladiolus Mixed.

HARDY JAPANESE LILIES.

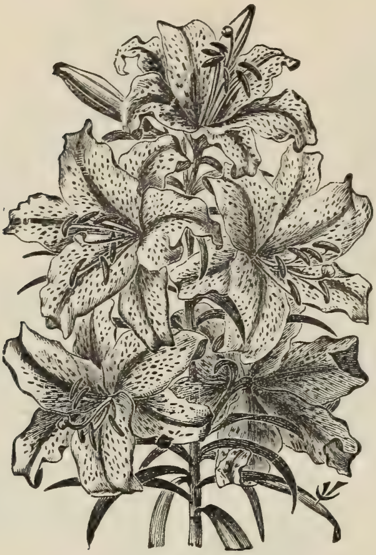
Lilium Auratum (*The Golden-Banded Lily of Japan*).—*This is the largest and finest of all Lilies.* The grand open star-like flowers frequently measure ten inches in diameter and are delightfully fragrant. The petals a clear ivory-white, banded with rich golden yellow and heavily spotted at base with deep crimson.

Price 20c. each.



Calla Lily.

Merchants write to us for special prices on seeds in large quantities.

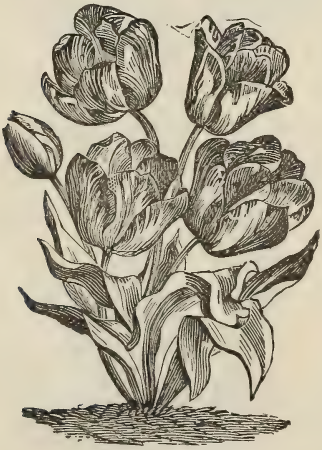


Lilium Auratum.

Lilium Longiflorum Album—A hardy variety having long, trumpet-like, pure white flowers, identical with those of the well-known *Bermuda or Easter-Lily.* It is of strong growth and later in flowering when planted in the open ground.

Price 20c each.

Tuberoses—Large Double. This produces a fine cluster of pure white flowers, which grow upright on a single stem. Very useful for making bouquets and floral work of all kinds. It is very fragrant and is easily grown in the open ground. Price 40c per doz.



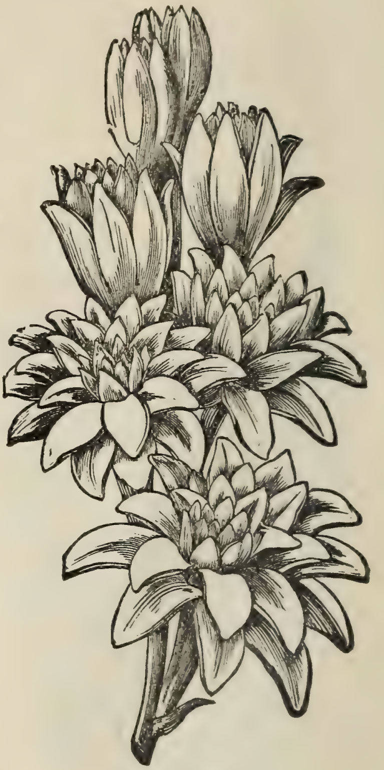
Tulip

Lilium Speciosum Rubrumor Roseum.—Very hardy and free flowenng. Flowers of large size and fine open star-like form, with petals well reflexed; the petals are white, shaded with deep rose.

Price 15c each.

Lilium Tigrinum Flore Pleno (*Double Tiger Lily*).—This variety is of strong growth and great freedom in blooming, while each flower is quite double, having several rows of showy tigered petals.

Price 15c. each.



Tuberoses.

Scilla Peruviana.—These bulbs produce fine blue and white flowers, which are borne on a long stem and formed like a truss. They are of easy culture; should be planted in large pots and taken into the house when the thermometer predicts freezing. It is one of the most beautiful flowering bulbs known and is worthy of a trial. Plant October till February.

Price 25c. each.

Tulips. (*Double and Single.*)—This bulb is easily grown and only flowers to perfection, when we have a severe winter or snow weather. Still the bulbs are so cheap that anyone can risk to grow them during winter for their handsome flowers. Do not cover too deep and plant from November to February.

Price 40c per doz.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Bridal Shower Bouquet

We carry the largest and most complete stock of Artificial and Metal Floral Designs in the South.

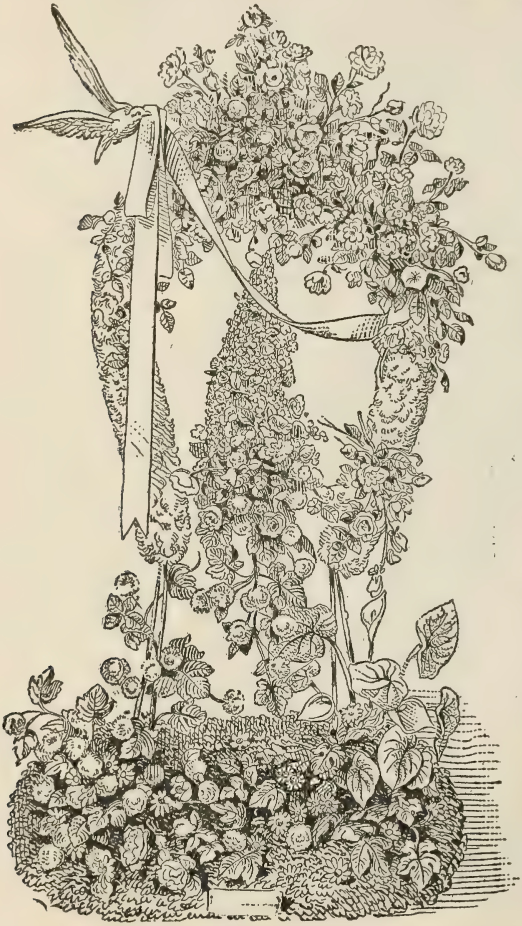
We are always prepared to fill all orders for **Weddings, Funerals, Receptions** and other occasions on short notice by **telegram or letter** which will receive our personal and prompt attention.

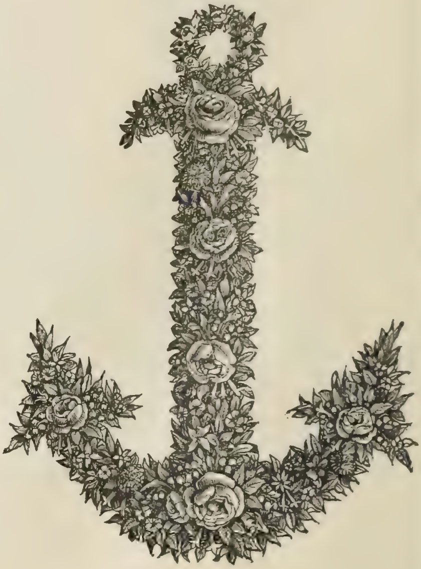
We also carry a fine stock of beautiful Northern grown flowers, such as Bride and Bridesmaids Roses, White and Pink Carnations, Lilies of the Valley, Adiantums or Maiden Hair Fern,

"Purity, Quality and Reliability," our motto.

Asparagus Plumosus and Fancy Fern leaves, and therefore prepared to fill all orders for Bridal Bouquets, Bridesmaids Bouquets, Maid of Honor Bouquets, Bouquets for Receptions and Graduating Exercises, Corsage Bouquets and all kinds of Funeral Designs on short notice. Large Chrysanthemums in season.

We have expert flower workers, who cannot be excelled for artistic and tasty workmanship in Artificial as well as Natural Flowers. Our designs consist of Anchors, Crosses, Harps, Lyres, Gates Ajar, Crescent and Star, Crescent and Lyre, Pillows, Masonic Emblems, Faith, Hope and Charity and any designs of any other pattern desired. All work is made of the best material and prices as reasonable as possible. Any information desired in regards to flower work for Weddings, Graduating Exercises, etc., will be cheerfully and promptly answered.





We captured Four First and Two Second Prizes out of Six Entries at the Flower Show given by the New Orleans Horticultural Society, November 12th to 15th.

The following is an extract from "The Weekly Florist Review."

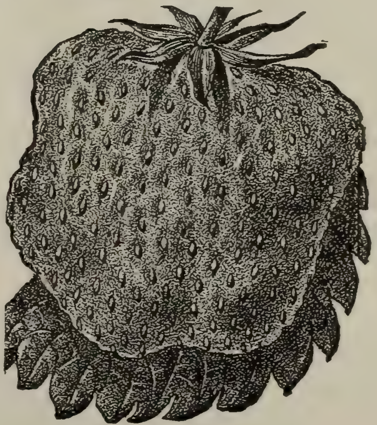
SCHINDLER'S SUCCESS.

Possibly the best feature of the recent exhibition at New Orleans was the retail display. There were six classes in which the retailers could show their skill and many leaders in the trade there entered in one or more classes. These retail exhibits always are among the best features of a flower show; they interest the public far more than any other class of exhibits, and the New Orleans public is no exception. Jos. A. Schindler & Co. made special effort for this show and were well repaid, not only by capturing four first and two second prizes (out of six entries) but by the interest the public took in their work. They were first for design; first for basket, other than chrysanthemum; first for hand bouquet with chrysanthemum; first for table decorations, with chrysanthemums; second for basket of chrysanthemums and for corsage bouquet.

The Weekly Florist Review,
Chicago and New York, Dec. 3rd, 1908.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRAWBERRIES.



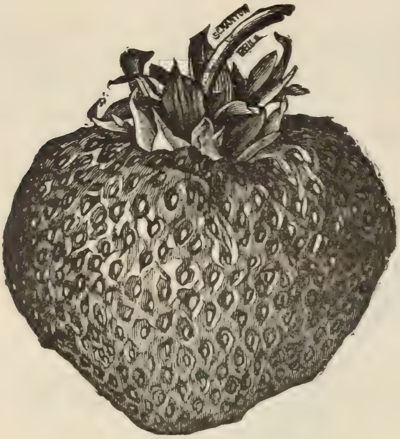
Klondike Strawberry.

This is one of the easiest and finest fruits to grow for family use as well for the market; no family garden should be without them. They thrive best in a rich sandy loam. Where this cannot be had, a good mixture of horse-manure, well plowed under and the soil well pulverized, will have the desired effect in growing fine, large berries. They should be set out from October till February.

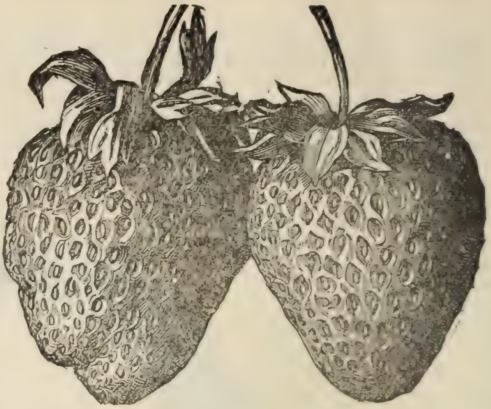
The following varieties are the best for our section of country.

Excelsior.—This is an Extra Early Berry. It is not only the most prolific, the firmest and best colored, but it is the only extremely early variety which never fails to bear a full crop. Frost not preventing, it is sure to ripen a heavy crop of Berries, before any other reliable variety begins to color a berry. Give it a trial.

Merchants write to us for special prices on large quantities.



Excelsior Strawberry.



Lady Thompson Strawberry.

Klondike—Our stock of this magnificent shipping berry is pure and genuine. Mixed and bogus plants have been sold under this name. Ours were raised from plants that came from the originator, and we know them to be alright.

Lady Thompson—This is one of the finest market and shipping berries in cultivation. It is early, large and very productive; it will stand more neglect and bear on poorer soil than probably any other variety. Still it responds to good soil and good cultivation second to none.

Prices on all varieties. 60 cents per hundred, $4.50 per 1000. Prices on larger quantities given upon application.

ARTICHOKE PLANTS.

We can furnish strong healthy plants in large quantities during proper seasons, these plants, if set out in October, November, December, will produce a fair crop of fruit in spring. Can be set-out until end of February. Price 35c. per doz.; $2.00 per 100.

Vegetable Pear (*Sechium Edule*).—This vegetable is generally called "*Mirliton*" in our market. It makes a rapid growing vine, with grape-like leaves. The fruit is used like squash or egg-plant. It has only one seed which is enclosed in the bulb and the whole fruit has to be planted. Price 10c each; by mail 15c. each; $1 per dozen. Should be planted in March and April.

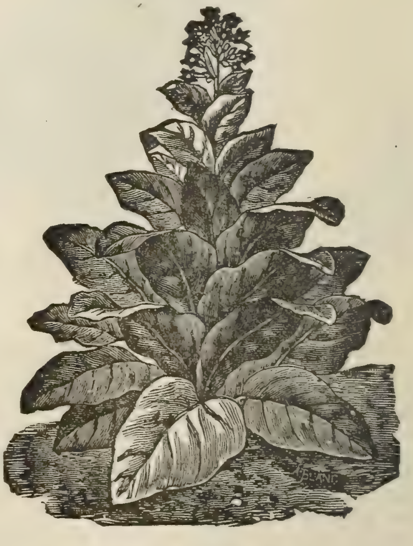
Rhubarb Roots—Splendid for making pies; should be planted early in spring or in fall. When once established will remain and thrive for several years. Price 15c each; $1.50 per dozen.

BIRD SEEDS.

We make a specialty in putting up extra cleaned Canary seed (mixed or plain) in cartoons containing one pound, including a piece of cuttle-fish bone. Our mixture contains CANARY, HEMP, RAPE and GERMAN MILLET SEEDS. Price 10c per lb. We also have in bulk Hemp, Canary, Rape, Millet and Sun flower seeds.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Havana Tobacco (Imported). — We have the genuine strain of the celebrated Vuelto Abajo variety, the leave of which is only used for the manufacture of the finest cigars in the world. None better to be had. Price, 30 cents per oz.; $4.00 per pound.



Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—One of the best American sorts for making cigar wrappers and for pipe smoking. Price 20 cents per oz.; $2.50 per lb.

RAFFIA.

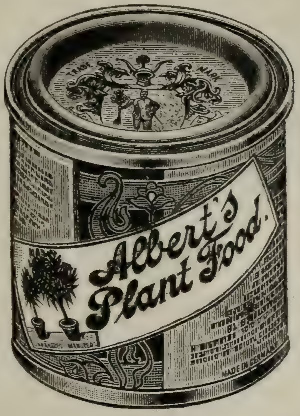
This is the best material for tying plants of all kinds to stakes, as it is not apt to rot at quickly as twine; it is splendid for tying bunches of vegetables of all kinds for market. Price 30c. per lb.

GRAFTING WAX.

Lion Brand—This is the best wax to use for grafting and budding trees and roses. ¼ lb. 15c., 1 lb. 40c.

ALBERT'S PLANT FOOD.

BEST FERTILIZER FOR HOUSE PLANTS.



This is a scientific preparation containing in a highly concentrated and easily soluble form, the food element required by plants. It is odorless, clean to handle, quick in its action and unequaled in its effects. Inside each tin is a SMALL SPOON holding the exact quantity for dissolving in a quart of water. By its use plants acquire a sturdier growth, fuller developments and a manifold increase in bloom. For palms, ferns, India-rubber plants, it is by far the most complete, most effective, most economical and easiest applied fertilizer made. The analysis is as high as it is possible to make a chemical Plant Food, which at the same time can be used without risk of injury to the plants. It is put up in neat tins as shown in cut, and full directions are given on outside of each box. Can be safely mailed.

Price, 15c. each. Postage 8c. extra.

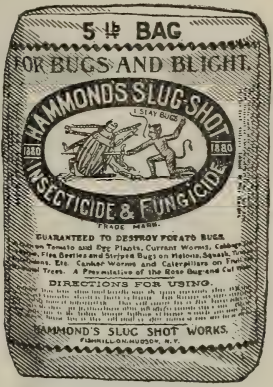
TOBACCO DUST.

This is one of the best and cheapest insect destroyers known. It is also a good fertilizer. If you are troubled with *cabbage* flies and lice, also fleas and lice on cucumbers, melons and tomatoes use Tobacco Dust and you will get rid of them in a few applications. It also acts as a fertilizer, as it contains a good percentage of potash and ammonia. Price per package, 10 pounds, 35c.; 50 pounds, $1.25; per 100 pound sack, $2.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

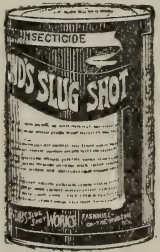
Very effective for cleansing trees of all kinds of insects and fungi; it is also a fine remedy for destroying insects and lice on plants of al sorts. Use one pound soap in two quarts hot water, then dilute same; after this add 5 or 6 gallons cold water and sprinkle or spray trees or plants. Splendid for killing the Aphides on fruit trees. Price, 25c. per lb; 10 lbs. $2.00.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.


5 lb BAG
FOR BUGS AND BLIGHT.
HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT
I SLAY BUGS
1880
1880
INSECTICIDE & FUNGICIDE
TRADE MARK.
GUARANTEED TO DESTROY POTATO BUGS.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING.
HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS.
FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

It is a fine insecticide; if used in a dry state for destroying fleas, lice and caterpillars of all kinds on Cabbage plants, Turnips, Lettuce and all other vegetable plants attacked by insects. It also destroys potato bugs and grub worms. On all garden plants dust the Slug Shot lightly and thoroughly; for vine crops, put more on the ground, around the stems, than on the leaves for Melons, Squash and Cucumbers. Apply in the morning when the dew is on the plants or dust after a rain; in case of dry weather, give the plants a good watering in the evening and then dust the Slug Shot.

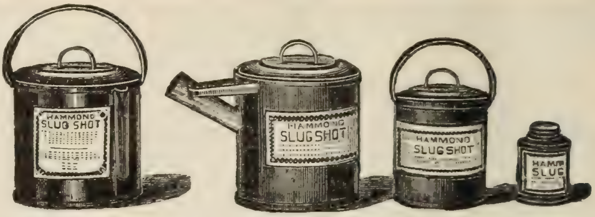
Price, 5 lbs pkge. 30c. Prices for larger quantities given upon application.



For the convenience of parties having pot plants and window gardens, we have Hammond's Slug Shot put up in one pound cartons with perforated tops, in which manner the dust can be easily applied to the plants by sprinkling and avoids waste. It is excellent for destroying lice, red-spiders and other vermin which are so destructive to house plants. Price per carton 15c; if by mail 30c each.

SLUG SHOT DUSTERS

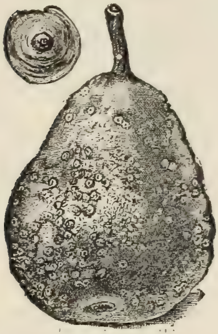
We also have Dustets for distributing Slug Shot Powder with very finely perforated bottoms, insures economical distribution. Half Gallon size, price 35 cents. One Gallon size, price 50 cents.



Hammond's Slug Shot Dusters.

"HORICUM"

TRADE MARK



San Jose Scale on a Pear.

Kills San Jose.

This is a mixture of Sulphur, Lime, etc., in simple effectual form for use on Oranges, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums etc. to kill the San Jose Scale which infests most fruit trees in the Spring when they begin to make new growth. The young scale begins to suck the sap at this time and in about four weeks they are grown. They are very prolific. One peculiarity of the San Jose Scale is that it causes a pink or reddish color around itself on either fruit or tender twigs, and by this sign you may know it.

Dilute one gallon Horicum in from 16 to 20 gallons of water and spray over your trees.

Price per gallon $1.15; 5 gallon package $5

HAMMOND'S THRIP JUICE NO. 1.

Kills Scale on Orange, Lemons, Grape Fruits, etc

In fighting Scale with "Thrip Juice" you are using a strong concentrated Insecticide, which kills by smothering and irritating, causing the mite to lose its hold and poisoning. This remedy has been used very successfully in Florida on Oranges and other Citrus fruits and is well worthy of a trial. For Scale and Mealy Bugs on Orange, Lemon and Fruit Trees, use No. 1 Arseniated, dilutes 800 to 1000 times with water. Price, half pints 40c; pints 60c; quarts 80c. Prices on larger quantities given on application.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST
1886
1886
GRAPE DUST
A SURE PROTECTOR
KILLS MILDEW.
TRADE . MARK

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST.

Kills Mildew and Blight on Flowers, Fruits, Roses, Chrysanthemums, Violets, Grapes, etc. "Grape Dust" is readily diffusible; light-weight powder, Fungicide, very efficient in destroying Mildew and preventing Blight in greenhouses or in the open; also for destroying the Aphis and Black Fly. Put up in 5 and 10 pound packages @ 7 cents per pound.

PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD.

PRATTS POULTRY FOOD
PRATTS POULTRY FOOD
• TRADE MARK REGISTERED •

If you want to raise fine healthy poultry use Pratt's Poultry Food or Regulator; it makes hens lay regularly and rapidly. It is splendid to make young chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys grow quickly, keep healthy and free from disease, and also fattens them for market. For Chicken Cholera, Roup, Gapes and other diseases it has no equal as a cure and preventive. Price, 25c per package.

To make a success in gardening, try Schindler's Seeds.

RETAIL PRICE LIST
SCHINDLER & CO'S RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS.

All Vegetable and Flower Seeds can be ordered in 5c. and 10c. packets.

——WE MAIL SEEDS POSTAGE PREPAID——

Seeds in Packets, Ounces and Quarter Pounds mailed by us free of postage. On Half Pounds, Pints, Pounds and Quarts the postage must be added to the prices quoted at the rate of 8 cents per pound, 8 cents per pint and 16 cents per quart.

ARTICHOKE.	Per ounce.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large Green Globe	$0 40	$1 25	$4 00

Artichoke plants per doz. 30c; per 100, 2.00; per 1000, 18.00

ASPARAGUS.			
Conover's Colossal	10	15	50
Columbia Mammoth White	10	20	60

Roots, 2 yrs. old of either kind. per doz. 25c.; per 100, 75c; per 1000, $6.00

BEANS—Dwarf, Snap or Bush	Per qt.	Per peck.	Per bush
Extra Early Refugee, very fine	20	1 50	4 50
Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine	20	1 50	5 00
Black-Seeded Valentine, very fine crop short	50	3 50	12 00
Burpee's Stringless Green-pod	25	1 75	6 50
Best of All	20	1 50	4 50
French Market Round Green Pod	35	1 75	5 50
Early Mohawk Six Weeks (very hardy)	20	1 25	4 50
Early Yellow Six Weeks "	20	1 25	4 50
Giant Stringless Green Pod	25	1 75	6 00
Red Kidney	25	1 50	5 00
Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax	30	1 75	6 00
Davis White Kidney Wax	30	1 75	6 00
Dwarf Flageolet or Perfection Wax	30	1 75	6 00
Improved Dwarf German Wax (stringless)	25	1 50	5 50
Grenell's Rust Proof Golden Wax	25	1 50	5 00
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax	25	1 50	6 00
Refugee Wax	25	1 75	6 50
Schindler's Round Pod Kidney Wax	30	2 00	6 50
Hodson Wax	35	2 00	7 00
Detroit Wax	25	1 75	6 00
Henderson's Bush Lima	30	2 00	7 00
Burpee's Bush Lima	30	2 00	7 00

If by mail add 15c. per quart and 8c. per pint for postage.

BEANS—Pole or Running	Per qt.	Per peck	Per bus.
Southern Prolific	35	2 00	7 00
Burger's Green Pod Stringless ....per gallon 1.50	40		
Lazy Wife	35	2 00	7 00
White Crease Back, Genuine Round Pod	35	2 00	7 00
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead	30	2 00	7 00
Dutch Case Knife	30	1 75	7 00
Early Golden Cluster Wax	30	1 75	6 50
Large Lima	30	1 75	7 00
Carolina or Sieva	30	2 00	7 00
Siebert's Early Lima	30	2 00	7 00
BEANS—English. Broad Windsor	30	1 50	5 00

BEETS.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Schindler's Crescent City Red Turnip	10	25	75
Detroit Early Blood Turnip	10	20	60
Edmands Early Blood Turnip	10	20	50
Crosby's Egyptian	10	25	60
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra Early	10	20	50
Eclipse	10	20	50
Improved Early Blood Turnip	10	20	50
Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel Wurzel	05	10	40
White French or Sugar—Red Top	10	15	40
Golden Tankard Mangel	05	15	40
Golden Globe Mangel	05	15	40
Silver, or Swiss Chard	10	25	60
BORECOLE or CURLED KALE.			
Dwarf German Greens	10	30	75
Broccoli Large White French	35	1 25	3 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	20	50	1 50
CABBAGE.			
Early York	20	50	1 75
Large York	20	50	1 75

Cabbage—Continued.	per oz.	per ¼ lb.	per lb.
Early Winningstadt, Best Stock	25	60	2 00
Early Jersey Wakefield	25	60	2 00
Charleston Wakefield	25	60	2 00
Schindler's Extra Early Flat Dutch	25	75	2 50
All Seasons	25	60	2 00
Danish Ball Head	25	75	2 50
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch, very fine	25	65	2 00
Succession, Henderson's True (Genuine)	25	75	2 50
Fotler's Improved Brunswick	25	75	2 00
Large Flat Brunswick, German Imported	25	75	2 00
Improved Large Late Drumhead	25	60	1 75
Schindler's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch	25	75	2 50
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch (genuine)	25	75	2 50
Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch	25	75	2 50
Improved Early Summer, Henderson's	25	75	2 50
Red Dutch (for pickling) Mammoth Rock	25	75	2 50
Improved American Savoy	25	75	2 50
All Head Early, (Selected Stock)	25	75	2 00
Autumn King or World Beater	25	75	2 50
CARROTS.			
Early Scarlet Horn	10	25	75
Guerande or Ox Heart	10	25	75
Half Long Scarlet French	10	25	75
Half Long Luc	10	25	75
Half Long Scarlet Chantenay	10	25	75
St. Valery (French Stock)	10	25	75
Danver's Intermediate	10	25	75
Long Red, without core	10	25	75
Improved Long Orange	10	25	75
CAULIFLOWER.			
Half Early Paris	75	2 50	8 00
Early Erfurt	1 00	3 00	10 00
Schindler's Early Snowball, (True)	2 00	7 50	25 00
Le Normand Short Stemmed	75	2 50	8 00
Early Italian Giant, (Finest Stock)	75	2 50	9 00
Large Algiers, fine French Strain	1 00	3 00	10 00
Large Algiers, Italian Grown	75	2 00	7 00
CELERY.			
White Plume	20	60	2 00
Large White Solid (finest American)	20	60	2 00
Perfection Heartwell (very fine	20	60	2 00
Dwarf Large Ribbed or Kalamazoo	20	60	2 00
Golden Self-Blanching (French grown)	35	1 25	4 00
Giant Pascal	20	60	2 00
Dwarf Golden Heart	35	1 25	4 00
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted	20	60	2 00
Cutting or Soup	15	40	1 50
Flavoring Celery (not for sowing)	05	15	30
CHERVIL.			
Plain-Leaved	15	40	1 50
COLLARDS. Georgia or Southern	10	35	1 00
CORN SALAD.	15	25	75

CORN.	Per qt.	Per peck.	Per bush
Adam's Extra Early	20	1 00	3 00
Early French Market—Best Early	20	1 00	2 50
Large Adams Early	20	1 00	2 50
White St. Charles	15	50	1 50
Mexican June	25	1 00	3 00
Yellow Creole in ears, 5c. each, $3.00 per 100			
Mammoth Sugar in ears, 10c. each, $1.00 per doz.			
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	25	1 50	5 00
Golden Beauty	15	75	1 75
Champion White Pearl	15	75	1 75
Iowa Silver Mine	15	75	1 75
Schindler's White Snowflake on ears, 5c., 50c. doz			
Golden Dent Gourd Seed on ears, 5c., 50c. doz	15	75	2 00
Yellow Canada, ears only, 5c., 50c. doz			
Large White Flint, ears only, 5c., 50c. doz			
Improved Leaming	15	75	1 75
Hickory King (White)	25	1 00	3 00

By mail add 15c. per qt. for post.

CRESS.

Broad-leaved gray seeded	15	50	1 50
Water Cress, True	50	1 25	4 00

CUCUMBER.

Davis Perfect (genuine stock)	20	50	1 50
Schindler's Improved Early White Spine	15	40	1 00
New Orleans Market (finest strain)	20	40	1 25
Tailby's Hybrid	15	40	1 25
Improved Early White Spine	15	40	1 00
Early Frame	15	40	1 25
Long Green Turkey	15	40	1 25
Early Cluster	15	40	1 25
Japanese Climbing (very prolific)	15	50	1 50
Gherkin, or Burr (for pickling)	20	50	1 50
Prolific Pickling	20	50	1 50

EGG PLANT.

Schindler's Large Purple or N. O. Market	50	1 50	5 00
New York Market (thornless)	40	1 50	5 00

ENDIVE.

Market Gardener's Curled (Finest)	15	50	1 50
Large Green Curled	15	50	1 25
Broad-Leaved or Escarolle	15	50	1 50

GARLIC. 40c. qt. Prices on larger quantities given upon application.

KOHLRABI.

Schindler's Early White Vienna, finest strain	25	75	2 00

LEEK.

Large London Flag (American grown)	15	40	1 50
Monstrous Large Carentan	15	40	1 50

LETTUCE.

California Cream Butter	15	40	1 25
Early Butterhead	15	40	1 50
Improved Royal Cabbage	15	40	1 25
Brown Dutch	15	30	1 25
White Paris Cos, or Roman	15	40	1 00
Trianon or Self-Folding Cos	20	50	1 50
N. O. Improved Large Passion (Sure header)	20	50	1 50
Schindler's Early Market, none better	20	60	2 00
Trocadero French Imported (Sure header)	20	50	1 50
Big Boston	15	50	1 50
Trocadero American	15	40	1 25

MELON, MUSK or CANTELOPE.

Rockyford (Colorado grown seed)	10	25	75
Netted Citron	10	35	1 00
Netted Nutmeg	10	35	1 00
Pine Apple	10	35	1 00
New Orleans Market (finest quality)	20	50	1 50
Osage	10	40	1 25
Early Hackensack	10	40	1 25
Emerald Gem	10	40	1 25
Chicago Market	10	40	1 25
Early White Japan	10	40	1 25
Halbert's Honey	15	35	1 00

MELON—WATER.

Southern grown Superior Quality.	Ice Cream (White Seeded)	10	25	75
	Rattlesnake (true) Georgia	10	25	75
	Sweet Heart	10	25	75
	Kolb Gem	10	25	60
	Dixie	10	25	75
	Florida Favorite	10	25	75
	Seminole	10	25	75
	Lone Star (Genuine)	10	25	75
	Triumph	10	25	75
	McIvers Wonderful Sugar	10	25	75
	Kleckley's Sweets (Pure stock)	10	25	75
	Alabama Sweet (Pure stock)	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Mammoth Southern Curled	10	20	60
Chinese Large Leaved (genuine)	10	25	75
NASTURTIUM.—Tall and Dwarf	10	25	90

OKRA.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Green Tall Growing	10	20	50
White Velvet	10	20	60
French Market	10	20	60

ONION.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Frotscher's Creole			
Australian Brown	25	75	2 00
Red Bermuda (Teneriffe Grown)	25	75	2 25
White Bermuda (Teneriffe grown)	25	75	2 50
White Crystal Wax Bermuda (Teneriffe)	35	1 25	4 00
Extra Early White Pearl	25	75	2 50
New White Queen	20	75	2 50

ONION SETS.

	Per quart.	Per gallon.	Per peck.	Per bus.
White, Western	20	60	1 00	3 00
Red or Yellow Western	20	50	75	2 75
Ex. Early White Pearl	25	60	1 00	3 50
SHALLOTS, White	25	75	1 25	3 50

PARSLEY.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Plain Leaved	10	20	50
Champion Moss Curled	10	20	60
Market Gardeners' Curled. Finest	10	25	60
PARSNIP Hollow Crown or Sugar	10	20	50

PEAS.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Per pk	Per bu.
Schindler's First and Best	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
Schindler's Extra Early	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
Philadelphia Extra Early	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
Early Alaska	20	30	1 00	2 00	6 50
Early Washington	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
Blue Beauty	15	30	1 00	2 00	6 50
Laxton's Alpha	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
American Wonder	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Champion of England	20	30	1 00	2 00	6 00
Carters' Stratagem	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 50
Carters' Telephone	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Extra Early Premium Gem	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat	15	20	60	1 00	3 75
Large White Marrowfat	15	20	60	1 25	4 50

By mail add 8c. per pint 15c. per qt. for postage

Field or Cow Peas.—Market price.

PEPPER.

	Per Ounce	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Bell or Bull Nose	25	65	2 00
Sweet Spanish Monstrous	25	65	2 25
Sweet Spanish Monstrous, Market Gardener's Stock	25	1 00	3 00
Long Red Cayenne	25	65	2 00
Red Cherry	25	65	2 00
Golden Dawn Mango	25	75	2 25
Bird Eye	25	1 00	3 50
Chili	25	75	2 25
Genuine Tabasco	40	1 50	4 50
Ruby King, Sweet	25	75	2 75
Red Cluster	25	75	2 50
Chinese Giant, Sweet (Genuine)	40	1 75	6 00

POTATOES.

Prices subject to fluctuation

	Per peck	Per bush.	Per bbl
Boston Peerless	60	1 50	3 75
White Elephant	60	1 50	4 00
Extra Early Vermont	60	1 50	4 00
Vermont Early Rose	60	1 50	4 00
Beauty of Hebron	60	1 50	4 00
Burbank Seedling	60	1 25	3 75
White Star	60	1 50	3 75

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market.

	Per peck	Per bush.	Per bbl
Early Triumph, Tennessee grown, Genuine	75	1 75	4 50

POTATOES, SWEET

	Per peck	Per bush.	Per bbl
Bunch or Vineless Yam, supply limited	1 00	3 25	
Yellow Pumpkin, Yam	50	1 75	4 00
Spanish Yam	50	1 75	4 00
outhern Queen or Mam'Selle	40	1 50	3 50
anghai or California Yam	40	1 50	3 50

Prices vary according to market

PUMPKIN.	Per Ounce	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large Cheese or Field	10	20	50
Frotscher's Cashaw Crook-Neck (green striped) true	15	35	1 25
Golden Yellow Mammoth or Tours	15	30	1 00
Mammoth King (extra large)	20	40	1 25
RADISH.			
Early Scarlet Turnip (White Tipped) French Grown	10	20	60
Scarlet Half Long French, Genuine French Grown	10	20	60
Scarlet, Olive-Shaped, White Tipped or French Breakfast	10	20	60
Long Brightest Scarlet (French grown)	10	20	60
Early Long Scarlet, Short Top	10	20	50
Chartier	10	20	60
Chinese Rose, Winter	10	25	75
Long White Vienna or Lady-finger	10	25	75
White Strassburg	10	20	60
White Summer Turnip	10	20	60
Yellow Summer Turnip, or Golden Globe	10	20	60
Black Spanish Winter	10	25	75
Early Scarlet Globe, very fine	10	25	75
Early White Box	10	20	60
All Radish Seeds offered by us are Genuine French Stock. Beware of imitations and substitutions at lower prices.			
ROQUETTE	15	40	1 50
SALSIFY.			
Sandwich Island Mammoth	15	40	1 25
SORREL. Large-leaved French	15	40	1 25
SPINACH.			
Large Curled Savoy	10	15	35
Broad-leaved Flanders	10	15	30
SQUASH.			
Mammoth White Bush	10	25	75
Early Bush, or Patty Pan	10	25	60
Yellow Summer Crook-Neck	10	25	75
The Hubbard	15	35	75
TOMATO.			
Spark's Earliana	25	75	2 50
Dwarf Champion	30	75	2 50
Dwarf Stone	40	1 00	3 00
Trophy, selected	25	75	2 00
Acme	25	75	2 00
Stone	25	75	2 50
Favorite	25	75	2 00
Beauty	25	75	2 00
Perfection	25	75	2 00
TURNIP.			
Early Red or Purple Top, strap-leaved	10	20	40
Early White Flat Dutch, strap-leaved	10	20	40
Pomeranean White Globe	10	20	50
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen	10	20	50
Golden Ball	10	20	50
Amber Globe	10	20	50
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga, Long Island Grown	10	20	50
Extra Early Purple Top Milan	10	25	75
Purple Top White Globe	10	20	50
Extra Early White Egg	10	20	60
White Hanover	10	20	50
Cow Horn	10	20	50

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise, Balm, Basil, Bene, Borage, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Horehound, Lavender, Marjoram, Pot Marigold, Tansy, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, Wormwood	Per packet, 5 and 10c each

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.	Per lb.	Per ½ bu.	Per bus
Red Top Grass, Choice	20	1 25	2 00
Orchard Grass, choice	25	2 00	2 50
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy	25	1 75	3 00
Timothy	15	1 75	3 25
English Rye Grass	10	1 00	1 75
Red Clover	25	6 00	11 00
White Dutch Clover	30	7 50	14 00

Grass & Field Seeds (Continued)	Per lb.	Per ½ bu.	Per bush
Alfalfa or French Lucerne	25	6 00	11 50
Crimson Clover	20	4 00	7 50
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover	25	3 00	5 00
Bermuda Grass (Genuine).......¼ lb. 35c.; per lb. $1; lots of 5 lbs. and over 80c per lb.			
Mixed Lawn Grass	20	1 75	3 00
Texas Red Rust Proof Oats	10	65	1 00
Texas Rye	10	1 00	1 75
Texas Barley	10	1 00	1 75
Kaffir Corn	10	1 25	2 00
Broom Corn	10	1 50	2 50
Sainfoin or Esparsette....25c. lb. 10 lbs. $2 00			
German Millet, choice	10	1 50	2 50
Italian Rye Grass	10	1 25	2 25
Early Amber Sorghum	10	1 50	2 50
Orange Sorghum	10	1 50	2 50
Hairy Vetch	15	4 00	6 50
Spring Vetch, Vicia Sativa	10	2 50	4 00

Dwarf Essex Rape.....15c. lb., 10 lbs. for $1 00, bus. $4 50.
Velvet Beans. 75c. gal., peck $1 25, bushel $4 50.
Teosinte ......¼ lb. 35c. $1 25 lb. postpaid.
Australian Salt Bush....10c. per packet 20c. oz., $2 00 per lb.
Russian Sunflower ..... 15c. per lb., 10 lbs. for $1 00.
Spanish Peanuts ......15c. lb. $2 50 bush.
White Virginia Peanuts ...15c. lb. $2 25 bush.
Jerusalem Artichokes .. 75c. Peck $2 50 bush.
Rhubarb Roots.....10c. each, $1 00 doz.

Vegetable Plants.

Chives (Schnittlauch) .. 20 cents a bunch.
Cabbage (Best Varieties)....60c. per 100; $4 50 per 1000
Cauliflower " ....$1 00 per 100; $7 50 per 1000
Eggplants " ....20c doz.; $1 50 per 100; $10 00 per 1000
Tomatoes " ....15c " $1 00 " $7 50 "
Sweet Pepper " ....20c " $1 50 " $10 00 "
Hot Pepper " ....20c " $1 50 " $10 00 "
Horse Radish Roots.......15c " 75 " $6 50 "
Celery ....75 " $6 00 "

We make no charge for cartage, bags, boxes or packing, except on Potatoes and Grass Seeds, **but at these prices buyer must pay all Express or Freight charges.** Small parcels can go by mail if purchaser desires it. In such cases, 5 cents per half pound, 8 cents for each pound, 8 cents per pint and 15 cents for each quart must be added to these prices to cover postage.

These prices are subject to change as season advances, depending on shortage or surplus of stock.

DISCLAIMER.—While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable and true to name, we do not guarantee or warrant the same, express or implied. Nor are we responsible for the crops under any conditions. If the purchaser does not accept our seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once, and the money paid will be refunded.

J. A. S. & Co.

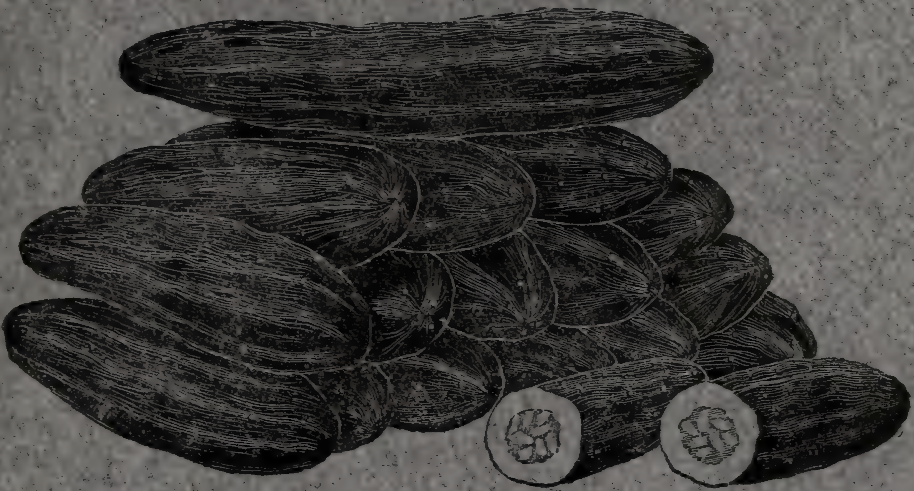
DIRT BANDS.

This is a very useful contrivance to use instead of flower pots; to grow cucumber, squash and other plants under glass, and which are to be set out early in the open ground without injuring the ball. It is a strawberry box, without bottom, and is the cheapest material on the market for this purpose; all that is required is to put two or three small tacks to fasten them together. Put them in rotation in your hot-bed; then fill with good rich soil and sow your seed, say, two or three to a box; when danger of frost is over, use a sharp spade and lift the boxes and carry to the hills to be planted; take a sharp knife and cut the box and the ball will remain whole and the plant will continue to grow without wilting or interruption.

Price, per 1000: $2.50

Truck Farmers write us for Special Prices on Seeds in Large Quantities.

Two Money Makers.



DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER.

The Davis Perfect Cucumber is one of the finest strains of Cucumber ever produced.—It grows as well under glass as in the open ground. It is an ideal Cucumber for the truck-farmer and shipper, as it holds its dark, glossy, green color and brittleness long after being cut. It averages in length from ten to fifteen inches. It is as early as the earliest White Spine, but is much heavier in yield than any other variety. It is a shy seeder, and what few seeds it has are very soft when the cucumber is fit for table use, making it exceptionally fine for eating. As a forcing cucumber the "Davis Perfect" has no equal. Its symmetrical shape, excellent eating qualities, color and productiveness places it on the market without a rival.

To obtain the best results for forcing under glass the plants should be placed about five (5) feet apart, as it is a very vigorous grower and if planted too close together will not do as well. Hundreds of bushels of the out-of-door grown product were shipped to Northern Markets during the past season and were sold for hot-house cucumbers at an enormous profit to the growers; as they so closely resembled the hot-house product, that experts had difficulty in telling the difference.

It is a strong grower and is therefore able to resist the Cucumber disease which destroys many of the best forcing varieties. We heartily recommend its trial by all "Cuke" growers, and confidently predict it will become the leading variety on future markets, as its fine qualities become known. Truck-farmers and gardeners are urged to get in on the "ground floor." We carry the **genuine seed,** having secured it from Mr. Davis himself, **the original grower.**

Extra Early Black-Seeded Valentine Beans.

One of the best Extra Extra Early Round Green Pod Beans of recent introduction. It is as early as the Red Valentine; but the pods are somewhat longer and straight, not curved like that variety and very prolific. We have had this bean tried the past season by some of our leading Market Gardeners and they pronounced it one of the best beans for the shipper, as well as for the home market. These beans have produced a full crop when all other varieties rusted and failed. Do not fail to give a trial.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR.

PRATTS
REGISTERED
IMPROVED
IMPROVED
TRADE MARK
FOOD

For horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dairy cows, etc., it is one of the best remedies for regulating the digestive organs and bowels; it fattens cattle and hogs quickly, makes them grow larger and healthier and makes their meat more juicy, tender and better eating.

Builds up run down horses, cures Hog Cholera; Dairy Cows produce more milk and butter and makes calves grow healthy.

Price, small size package 25c; large size package 50c. Prices for larger quantities given upon application.

SCOLLAY'S RUBBER HAND SPRINKLER.

A fine and handy device for sprinkling floral work, cut flowers or pot plants. Very useful for dampening clothes or any kind of sprinkling. Made of the best rubber and with little care will last for years. Never get out of order. They are so cheap, that no one should be without it. Price by Mail, post-paid, No. 1 Size, $1.10; No. 2 Size, 75c.; No. 3 Size, 60c. No. 4 Size 50c.

FRENCH SCYTHE BLADES.

We have a fine assortment of these valuable blades, which are of direct importation and considered the best scythe by professional mowers. We have different sizes and qualities; they range from 18 to 24 inches; the blue are little higher in price.

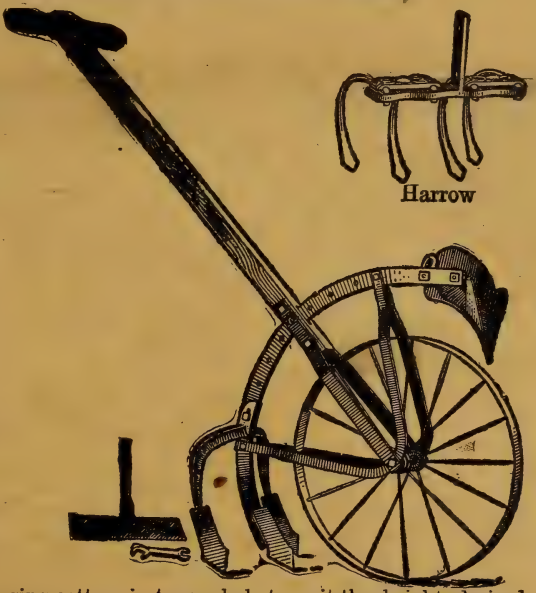
Prices, Blue.—18-in., 85c.; 22-in., 90c; 24-in., $1.00; 26-in., $1.15.

Prices, Plain—18-in., 75c.; 20-in., 80c.; 22-in., 85c.; 24-in., 90c.; 26 in., $1.10.

We also have these blades *bridled or strengthened* which cost 35c. each extra.

THE DECATUR GARDEN PLOW.

FOR FARMERS, TRUCK GARDENERS OR HOME GARDENERS,



is not a play thing, but a strictly first-class tool, that every gardener, large or small, needs. As a purchaser expressed himself to us recently: "I can do more work in half an hour with your plow than I can do all day with a hoe." That tells the story—except there are other garden plows on the market, but most of them are cheap affairs made of scraps without regard to what a plow should be, to sell for a cheap price.

The Decatur Garden Plow is made to do *good work*, to do it *easily*. To make this kind of a plow requires as much care and attention to details as to build a field plow. Our plow parts are made *true plow shape*. It will turn as nice a furrow as a field plow. The tools are built of the finest plow steel. The points can all be kept sharp. All parts are steel or malleable, except handle which is hard wood. All nicely painted and varnished.

The No. 1 plow, the one mostly sold, weighs but 14 lbs, and is readily and successfully handled by woman or child. The height of steel wheel is 16 inches. You can adjust the handle for the tallest man or smallest child by simply changing cotter pin to any hole to suit the height desired.

The Decatur Garden Plow is preferable above all others for its reversible feature. You have *two tools always ready for instant use.* The attachments are interchangeable and can be used on either end of the arch as shown in cut.

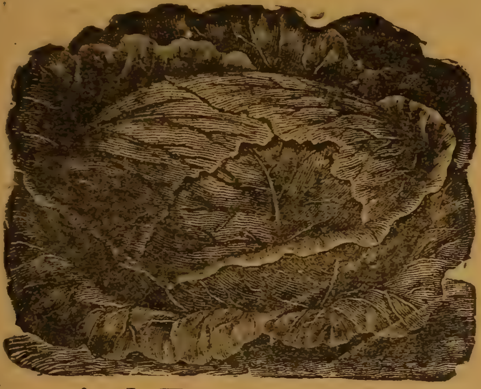
We Guarantee the *Decatur Garden Plow to do work equal to any garden plow made,* and it will do it easier and quicker, and with more satisfaction to the user.

IT IS LIGHT AND STRONG. REVERSIBLE, ADJUSTABLE.

STYLE NO. 1.—Furnished regular with PLOW, 3 STIRRING POINTS, SWEEP and WRENCH. HARROW furnished in place of two Stirring Points if so ordered, or extra for 50c.

PRICE $4.00

Schindler's Seeds that Grow



And True to Name.

Opp. French Meat Market.

Jos. A. Schindler & Co.,

SEEDSMEN,

827 DECATUR ST.,

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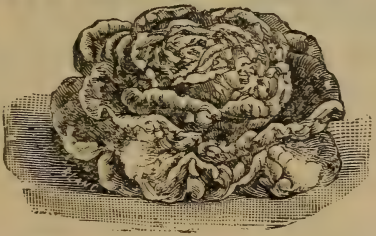
SCHINDLER'S EARLY MARKET LETTUCE

The Market Gardener's Favorit.



The Connoisseur's Delight

THIS IS THE FINEST heading Lettuce ever introduced; very early, forming large solid heads with golden yellow heart; very crisp and of excellent flavor. Can be sown throughout the year and seldom goes to seed. Splendid for family use, as well as for market. Send for a trial packet. **Price, 10 cents, by mail.**

Illustrated Catalogue on application.

JOS. A. SCHINDLER & CO. **SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS**

DEALERS IN GARDEN, FEED AND FLOWER SEEDS

Long Distance Tel. Main 786 827 DECATUR ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. P.O. BOX 1006

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Enter with ink or pencil in spaces below the amount you wish to send and your name Take or send the money, including the fee (see rates below), to any Express Company's office and they will give you an Express Money Order for the amount, which you should send by mail to us.

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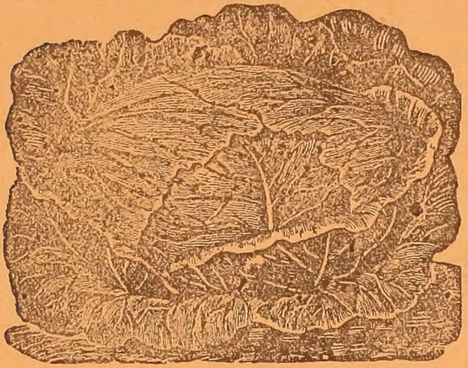
Please Write Your Address Plainly AND IN FULL in the blanks below; also keep your order separate from other matters you may wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiries will not be so apt to be overlooked.

Please Use This Sheet When Ordering.

Schindler's Seeds that Grow



And True to Name.

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—FOR—

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Long Distance Phone in Office. P. O. Box 1006. 827 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.

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Your Name (whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss) ....

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PostOffice .... Amount Enclosed, $ ....

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE HERE.

County ....

State ....

PLEASE STATE HERE HOW TO SHIP:

Name of Express Office .... Name of Express Co. ....

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Name of Landing .... Do you grow for market or home use? ....

Our prices include postage or expressage on packets, ounces and quarter pounds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, except where otherwise noted; but purchasers must positively pay all charges on pounds, quarts, pecks and bushels.

Bushels	Quarts	Pints	Pound	Ounces	Packet	ARTICLES	PRICE	
						Carried Forward,		

HOW TO ORDER SEEDS AND SEND REMITTANCES.

Please sign your name as plain as possible and give your post office, express office and State in each and every letter you send us; this avoids delay. Cash should accompany all orders. Send money at our risk, either by postal money order, express order, cash in registered letter, or by draft or check on bank. On all orders to the amount of $1.00 and over the cost of remittance by the above methods can be taken out in extra seeds. We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds in first class condition. U. S. postage stamps will also be accepted same as cash.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

We pay postage on all seeds by the packet, ounce and quarter pounds. On all seeds by the pound add 9 cents; by the quart 15 cents, for postage on each package.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS.

It will be cheaper to the purchaser of our seeds by the pounds and gallons to have them sent by express; as the rates made on seeds are 20 per cent. less from the regular rates on merchandise.

ORDERS BY RAILROAD, FREIGHT OR BOAT.

We advise all customers to have *all orders in bulk* shipped either by rail or boat in order to secure lower rates. If freight has to be prepaid, please advise us when sending in your orders.

Orders in German, French and Italian solicited and promptly attended to.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leek, White Flat Dutch Turnip, Purple Top Turnip, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Brocoli, Kohlrabi. Sow Early Cauliflower in a frame, Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Soup Celery, Roquette, Sorrel, Peas, Irish Potatoes and all kinds of herb seeds, sow Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hot beds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leeks, Radishes, Turnips, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Soup Celery, Peas, Potatoes, Herb Seeds, plant Asparagus Roots, Beans, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Corn. End of this month Sweet Potatoes can be planted for slips.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Soup Celery, Parsley, Roquette, Cress, Chervil, Large Royal Lettuce, is best for sowing now. Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Endive, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Okra, Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers can be sown in the open ground, plant Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow Bush and Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Pumpkins, Soup Celery, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Pepper, Kohlrabi, sow Italian Giant, Cauliflower, sow German Millet for Hay.

MAY.

Sow Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Egg-Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce, Celery for bleaching can be sown now, but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Plant Cow Peas and set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE.

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Yellow and White Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Large Algiers Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Eggplants and Sweet Pepper, for a fall crop, French Market and Large Adams Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market.

JULY.

Plant Pole and Bush Beans, sow Tomatoes, Corn, Cucumbers, Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radishes, Turnips, Ruta Bagas, Cabbage of all kinds, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Mustard, Beets and Celery.

AUGUST.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Brocoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Algiers Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Chervil, Roquette, Radishes, Mustard, Cress, Beets, Carrots, Celery, set out Shallot and Onion Sets, also Creole or Louisiana Seed Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant Extra Early and Washington Peas, sow Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Mustard, Celery, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Turnips, Chervil, Brocoli, Cauliflower, Spinach, Parsley, sow Creole and Bermuda Onion seeds, set out Shallots and sow Turnip Rooted Celery and Salsify.

OCTOBER.

Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Kale, Leeks, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Chervil, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Salsify, Roquette, Peas. Set out Shallots, Artichokes and Strawberry Plants.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Roquette, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Soup Celery, Cress, Endive, Cabbage, Black-Eyed and Blue Beauty Peas, Broad Windsor Beans, Leeks, Endive Turnips, set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry Plants.

DECEMBER.

Plant Peas for a general crop, sow Spinach, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Mustard, Leeks. Sow Algiers Cauliflower in a frame or a late Spring crop. Sow Tomatoes, Egg-Plants and Sweet Pepper in hot-bed for early plants.